The Weekly Post.

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THE BABY'S PICTURE.

"We must carry our beautiful baby to town
Some day when the weather is fair," we said:
"We must dress him up in his prettiest gown,
And wave his hair on the top of his head;
For all his cousins and all his aunts,
And both his grandmothers, proud and dear,
Declare it is shameful and in every way blameful,
To have had no picture of him this year."

He was three months old when we took him before,
And he lay like a lamb on his mamma's lap;
And the darling now has a twelve month more
Of bewildering graces from sock to cap,
Just look at his dear, little laughing face!
At the rose-bud mouth, at the violet eyes!
Why, the photograph-taker, that vanity shaker,
Will think this time we have brought him a prize!

We carried our child to town one day,
The skies were soft and the air was cool,
We robed him richly in fine array—
Ribbons and laces, and swiss and tulle,
He looked like a Prince in the artist's chair,
Sitting erect and brave and grand,
With his big red apple, he scarce could grapple,
Held close in the palm of his dimpled hand,

"He is taking it now!" We held our breath!
We furtively peeped from behind the screen!
"What a pose!" we whispered, then, still as death,
Waited—and baby was all serene
Till the critical moment, when, behold,
The sun was catching that lovely look,
Such a terrible roar, it shook the floor!
And that was the picture the swift sun took!
A wrinkled face, and close shut eyes,
And a mouth that's opened so very wide,
That our dear little sister, sibyl-wise,
Declares she can see the cry inside.
Aunts and cousins and grandmothers dear,
Havn't got over their anger yet;
But we think it was funny, and paid our money,
For that strange phase of our precious pet.

Ah! children, older than baby, think
Dear little children blithe and sweet,
Wit your curls of gold, and your cheeks of pink
And your naughty tempers, sudden and fleet—
What an awful thing it would be for you
If an artist should happen along some day,
And observing the pouting, the frown, or the flouting,
Should take a picture of you, that way!

—*Christian Guardian.*

DESPERATE FELLOWS.

Noted Robbers and Bullies of the Lower Mississippi Half a Century Ago.

[Sacramento Record-Union.]

The historian who would confine himself to a simple narration of facts in giving a history of events on the Mississippi river, from the period embraced between the years of 1815 to 1835, in this matter-of-fact age, would be accused of transcending the bounds of truth and reveling in the realms of fiction. To provoke such an accusation as this there is no necessity of drawing on the imagination—a simple record of facts is all-sufficient for this purpose. The first settlement of any new country always attracts, in advance, the bold and adventurous as well as the criminal elements of civilized society; and the first peopling of the Southern and Western States brought more of such men within their limits than did the older sections of the Union. New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, was the grand depot for the products of this vast region of country; and the Mississippi river and its tributaries were the only channels of communication through which those products found their way to market. As a consequence all the towns on those rivers became headquarters for

THE LAWLESS ELEMENTS,

and were noted for gambling and the outlawry which necessarily follows in its train. The genius of Fulton had not at this early time decorated navigable streams with floating palaces; therefore the less pretentious flat-boats, or "broad horns" as they were termed, were the common means of transit. Many old men of the present day recollect with distinctness seeing fleets of them floating with the current on the Mississippi, laden with every article of produce in the Western States, and manned by the most stalwart and sinewy of men, who, like the products they carried to market, were the growth of this powerful section of country. The popular song of "Row, Boatman, Row," gives a faithful idea of the character of this class of men at that day. These boats, after they had reached their points of destination, could no longer be used for purposes of navigation. Their owners generally disposed of them for the price of the lumber they contained and returned to their homes, hundreds of miles by land, through a country sparsely populated, carrying with them money in large amounts which sometimes fell into the hands of the confederated bands of robbers which infested the country.

THE MOST NOTED OF THESE ROBBERS

was a man by the name of Mason, the leader of a band which had depredated on unsuspecting travelers through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi for years, and had eluded all efforts made for their capture. Mason was a terror of the whole Western and Southern country, and men returning from New Orleans with their proceeds of industry did not venture to do so except in large parties, well armed. Large rewards were offered by all the States for his head, dead or alive. This course had the desired effect of riding the country of the monster. Mason was remarkable for his gigantic stature and large head. One of his men, who had visited the city of Natchez, became aware of the rewards offered and determined to possess himself of these large sums, and, as he afterward expressed himself "retire from the business of robbing." On the spot where the town of Fort Gibson, Claiborne county, Mississippi, now stands, Mason and this member of his band had succeeded in murdering a returning flat boatman and robbing him of a large amount of money. While the two were sitting on the ground, counting the spoils, the robber shot his leader through the brain. He severed his head from the body, put it into a sack, carried it into the city of Natchez and claimed the reward. The head was readily recognized as Mason's but alas! for the robber, he was also recognized by one of the spectators who had previously been robbed by Mason and this very man. Gen Jackson, who was in Natchez at this time, knew Mason well, the latter having been a member of one of the Tennessee regiments in the Creek Indian war. Jackson said he never saw a man of better proportions than Mason—physically he was the best and morally he was the worst man he ever knew.

Some years after the occurrence here narrated, two brothers,

JAMES AND RESIN BOWIE,

came into the State of Mississippi, one locating at the City of Natchez, and the other in Concordia parish, Louisiana. As the career of the former of these men has become somewhat noted in the annals of the Southern States, a brief sketch of both of them will not be out of place. They were natives of the State of Maryland, and came from a highly respected family, into which the great lawyer and statesman Reverdy Johnson married. They were both fine specimens of physical manhood, good-looking, with restlessness and determination unmistakably stamped on their vissages. They were liberally educated, and their address that of a gentlemen. Both were skilled in the game of "faro" and "brag," the popular games of that day with the sporting fraternity, which then included every class of society. They were not professional gamblers, but played liberally. The two brothers were speculators in the rich cotton lands of the the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, in which they realized large sums of money. As society was organized at that day, difficulties were usually settled before the muzzles of pistols, and men had to be circumspect in their conduct in order to avoid coming in contact with bravos who subscribed to the saltpeter code. James Bowie, in his deportment, exhibited none of this circumspection and he soon became involved in several desperate rencounters and

TWO OR THREE DUELS.

The coolness and courage he exhibited in all these gave him the character of a duelist who was absolutely fearless. He seemed to delight in exhibiting his prowess in behalf of the weak and defenseless. On one occasion he was riding along a road which led past a cotton plantation, where the brutal owner was lashing one of his slaves. Bowie dismounted, wrested the whip from his hands and plied it over the shoulders of the master. This led to a shooting contest, in which Bowie wounded his antagonist. Afterwards he sent a friend to the wounded man, paid the doctor's bill, purchased the slave at double his value, and gave him his freedom. On another occasion he visited "Under the Hill," at Natchez, more famed for gambling and desperate deeds than any similar place on the face of the globe. Here he found a young man by the name of Lattimore, a son of Dr. William Lattimore, who had been Governor of Mississippi when it was a Territory. Young Lattimore had been sent by his father to the city of Natchez to sell his cotton and draw from the bank a large sum of money. He had been enticed "Under the Hill," and lost the entire amount at faro, the game being run by a gambler named Sturdevant, a noted desperado, who had earned by his bloody deeds the sobriquet of

"BLOODY STURDEVANT."

Bowie was unknown to Lattimore, but knew his father, who was an exemplary Christian and a man of very high literary attainments, for whom he (Bowie) had conceived a strong liking. He looked up at the game, and soon perceived that it was not dealt "on the square." He told young Lattimore to stay with him, remarking: "You don't know me, but your father does," and himself commenced betting against the game. He soon exposed the trick to the gambler, and sternly told him not to repeat it. He bet heavily, and in a few hours won back all the money that had been tricked from young Lattimore. He gave the young man the full amount he had lost, and sent him home with his (Bowie's) regards to his father, telling him never again to play at faro. This circumstance led to a fight between Bowie and Sturdevant. The latter thinking to "bluff" Bowie, proposed to fight with knives, the left hand of each to be tied together. Bowie promptly accepted, and at the first stroke of his knife disabled the right arm of his antagonist, but magnanimously forebore to take his life. Another of the deadly and desperate affrays in which James Bowie was engaged gave origin to the "Bowie-knife" which has obtained a fearful celebrity—something its inventor never designed or expected. The circumstances were these: There lived in Louisiana a

JUDGE CRANE,

of character as dauntless as that of Bowie himself, who was, like the latter, a land speculator. Their interests clashed, and a deadly feud existed between them. Each had a following of about sixty friends, who were interested in the profits arising from the sale of the lands. Between a member of the Crane and one of the Bowie parties a difficulty arose, which it was agreed they should settle by fighting a duel on the sandbar immediately opptsite N. tchez. According to the terms of the fight it was stipulated that neither Bowie nor Judge Crane, should be present on the ground when the affair took place. Friends from Natchez intervened, and brought about an amicable adjustment between the parties. As customary on such occasions, it was concluded to cement the newly-formed friendship by imbibing of brandy and champagne. Accordingly a few baskets of each, with boxes of cigars, were sent for, and, circling round a spring which flowed near the bank underneath some willows, the parties arranged themselves. There, a flow of soul and the cup was indulged in, when Judge Crane very unexpectedly put in an appearance and joined in the conviviality. Bowie, doubting that Judge Crane would keep his agreement, put a spy upon his movements. While the generous fluid operated upon the thermometer of their criminal feelings, and sent it up like the mercury nearly to fever heart, and while all were cheerful and happy, a rustling was heard among the willow boughs which overhung the path leading down the bank, and the dreaded form of Jim Bowie burst upon the astonished vision of the spectators. His presence meant fight, and that to the death. Like a snow-flake, falling upon a heated furnace, the previous good understanding was dissolved, and the friends of each of these leaders respectively

TOOK SIDES AND COMMENCED FIRING.

Upon the appearance of Bowie, Judge Crane rose and shot him through the body. As he fell, the Judge ran up and attempted to stab him with a sword-cane. Bowie skillfully parried the thrusts, and, reaching up, caught the cravat of Judge Crane, which he wore tied tightly around his neck, as was the fashion of the day. With this hold he drew the Judge closely down to him, and, grasping the spear, succeeded in getting possession of it, and ran his antagonist through the heart. The Judge died upon the fainting form of his inveterate enemy. After all the weapons were discharged, hostilities ceased. Six men were killed outright and fourteen were wounded. Bowie was confined to his bed in the city of Natchez for two months on account of his wound. During the time, he whittled from a piece of white pine the model of a hunting knife, and sent it to two brothers, skillful blacksmiths, by the name of Blackman, telling them to spare no expense in its manufacture. This was the origin of the "Bowie-knife."

The writer was a boy at the time of the fight, and, together with a crowd of citizens, stood on the bluff in the city of Natchez, which overlooks the river, and witnessed

THE FLASH OF THE PISTOLS.

He avers that the facts here set forth are true in every particular. Many years ago the writer had a conversation with a Methodist preacher in the town of Clinton, La., who told him that he was one of the preachers sent by the Methodist Conferenee to preach to the people of Texas. He said he went alone on horseback, by way of Red river; that the first day after crossing the Mississippi he was overtaken by a horseman, armed with a rifle, pistol and hunting knife. He was clad in a suit of dressed buckskin, and was also going to Texas. He found him to be an agreeable, intelligent traveling companion, well acquainted with the geography of the country through which they passed. Neither asked the other his business, and they journeyed together several days until they reached a new town in Texas, filled with rough characters and desperate men, many of whom had fled from justice in other States. Here he thought he would preach his first sermon. Notice was posted to this effect, and at night the log court-house was filled with an audience of men solely.

THE PREACHER

said he gave out a hymn and the audience all joined in singing it, and sung it well. But when he took his text and attempted to preach, one hooted him like an owl, and another brayed like a jack, a third barked like a dog, and he was compelled to stop. He did not like to be thus thwarted in his purpose, and the again attempted to preach, but was prevented by the same disturbances. At this juncture the preacher's traveling companion whom he did not know was in the house, rose in the center af the audience and said; "Men, this man has come here to preach to you; you need preaching to, and I'll be d—d if he shan't preach to you! The next one that disturbs him shall fight me—my name's Jim Bowie." After this announcement, the preacher remarked, he never had a more respectable audience, such was the influence this man exercised over the minds of these desperate characters. This was the preacher's narrative, and so characteristic was it of Bowie that there can be no doubt of its entire truthfulness. James Bowie devoted his life to the achievement of Texan independence—was made a Colonel in her service, and with Travis and Crockett, heroes all, yielded up his life in the ill-fated Alamo. Mrs. Dickerson and a negro man, the sole survivors of this massacre, said that at the time of the attack on the fort Bowie was confined to his bed by fever. He ordered a number of loaded rifles to be brought to his side, and had the door so barricaded that but one Mexican could pass through at a time. Here he lay and fired upon them until he shot nine. His body was riddled with bullets, as if they feared him even after death, they repeatedly

THRUST THEIR BAYONETS INTO HIM.

Thus lived and died this remarkable man. Travis, the chief in command, and his subordinates, Bowie and Crockett, were heroes in the true sense of the word. Patriotism will mourn their fate, and memory bedew their graves with her tears as long as generous blood courses through the veins of American freemen. There are several relatives of James Bowie now residing in California, and one, a noted lawyer, several years ago took offence at an article published in a San Francisco journal, which reflected somewhat upon the character of his kinsman. The writer of this article was well acquainted with James Bowie and always held him in high esteem, both as a companion and a patriot.

A Little Romance.

A college romance is told by the Atlanta *Constitution*. Many years ago a young fellow went to Yale College. The father was very rich and the youngster lived in grand style at the university. Suddenly the gentleman failed, and had to withdraw his son from college. The boy, however, felt the necessity of an education, and determined to have one anyhow. He therefore went to work and learned a trade as a machinist. While he was at his work his old associates cut him and refused to have anything to do with him. The young ladies with whom he had been a great favorite failed to recognize him when they met him. One day, while going from his work, he met a wealthy young lady who had been his friend. He had his tin dinner bucket over his arm, and supposed she would cut him as all the rest had done. She smiled pleasantly, addressed him as "Tom," and insisted that he should call and see her as he had always done. She said: "There is no change in you as far as I am concerned." The years rolled on. The young work boy became wealthy, and owner of a factory in which 1,500 men and women are employed. The young girl grew to womanhood and married. Her husband borrowed a large sum of money from the rich man, and died before he had paid it, leaving his family with but little property. The capitalist sent her, with his condolence, a receipted note for her husband's indebtedness; and now the son of the millionaire is going to marry the daughter of the one woman who was faithful and true to the young work boy at college.

A Question of Beer.

[Envious St. Louis paper.]

Thomas Hartshorne, one of the representatives of Cincinnati who went to Washington recently to urge the choice of Cincinnati for the Democratic National Convention, when asked how that city came to be selected replied: "It was done by hard work and a good deal of talk; we told them everything; I guess I must have told a thousand lies myself. I told them, among other things, that there was oceans of beer for three cents a class, and that there'd be a pipe run right from each brewery in the city into Music Hall, and that all could drink their fill free of charge. That brought them to a dead certainty. Free beer on a hot day, in a hot convention, ain't to be laughed at. But, hang it all! I'm afraid we won't be able to keep our promise, as most of the brewers are Republicans."

[Written for the Pittsburgh Post.]

A MISTAKE.

MINNIE J. OWHEY.

Nancy and I got a letter,
From John who was out in the West;
And he said he had won him a fortune
In mining along with the rest.
And he wrote if we'd sell off the homestead,
With all that belonged to us there,
And come to him there in his riches,
He'd give us his dutiful care.

So Nancy and I talked it over,
And we both thought it best we should go,—
He is one child left of our seven,
And we cling to him kind of, you know.
Nancy she bought a new bonnet,
And likewise an alpaca gown,
I bought a tall hat and a waist coat,
My old ones were getting too brown.

We sold both our cows and our horses,
Along with the calves and the sheep.
But when we spoke next of our homestead
We both of us paused for to weep.
For there on the hillside there slumbered
Each child we had lost in the past,
With room 'neath the maple beside them,
For John, and the old folks at last.

And each little spot had its token,
Of days that had happily fled,
It's fifty odd years, so I reckon—
Since Nancy and I had been wed.
And she came to the homestead, and made it
A heaven for me, all the years
Since we have been married, excuse it—
An old man's troublesome tears—

For John he is married, his woman
Takes airs on herself, so to speak,
And I think she half wishes that Nancy,
And I should another home seek.
She's dressed my old wife up in the fashion.
And Nancy is like all the rest,—
A woman loves gold the world over—
They're curious critters at best.

And sometimes I think she forgets it—
In 'midst of the splendor and show,
The humble, quaint home in the distance,
And the place that we both used to know.
But my heart it is heavy and homesick,
To enter the farm-house once more,—
I would give half the world if my Nancy
And I had ne'er left the old door.

A SISTER'S VENGEANCE.

My Experience as an Accomplice in London With a Murdered Woman, and a Confession.

[London Referee, January 5.]

It was between the lights on a gloomy December afternoon. I was the sole occupant of the smoking-room of a "Literary and Artistic Club" which faces the Thames. I flung fresh coal on the gloomy embers, and stirred them until they sent up a blaze of light that drove the ghosts out of the shadowy corners, and then picked up a paper hap-hazard from the table, to dawdle over it till the waiter lighted the gas or some human being wandered in to keep me company. It was an American paper. Some visitor to the club had left it behind him accidentally. I turned the pages listlessly, until suddenly my attention was arrested by a paragraph headed "Extraordinary Crime." It was the story of the robbery of a body of a lady from its grave. The whole affair was shrouded in mystery. On the 14th of the month there died in an American city the beautiful wife of an Englishman traveling for pleasure. In the same paper which contained this parapraph I found under the heading of "Cradle, Altar, Tomb," the following: "On the 14th inst., in this city, Drusilla, the beloved wife of Blissett Emerton, of London, England, aged twenty-four." In due course the poor lady was buried, and during the night the church-yard was entered and the coffin carried away. No motive is suggested in this American paper for the crime. The husband is interviewed at his hotel. He is inconsolable for the loss of his beautiful young wife—mad with mingled rage and horror at the desecration of her remains. He tells his story to the reporter. He had only been married a few months. They were traveling for pleasure in America. His poor wife caught a cold a fortnight since, returning from the theatre. He had medical advice, but the cold increased and inflammation set in and soon all was over. He buries his head in his hands and weeps, and the reporter leaves him alone with his sacred sorrow. The account in the paper I was reading by the fire-light concludes thus: "Up to the present time no clue to this mysterious affair has been obtained," I glanced at the date of the paper, and flung it down in disgust. It was two years old. I had grown interested in the affair, and here it was two years old already, and probably forgotten. Where should I find out how it ended? The shadows had grown darker and darker; the fitful flare of the fire had died down into a dull red glow, and the riverside lamps were being lit. I flung myself back into the easy chair, thrust my hands in my pockets, and half closed my eyes. Suddenly I was aware that I was not alone in the room. From the darkest corner there rose a long black figure. It glided slowly towards me. I had placed the paper where I had found it, on the table, by my side. The figure seemed to be looking for something. It passed its hands over the tables and peered down among the papers. Presently it came to the table at my elbow. In the gloom, as I sat in the deep arm-chair, I believe I was almost invisable. The figure came right up to me, and, reaching out its hand, passed it over my table. Presently it seized something, and glided away with it to the window, on which the lamps without flung a flicker of light. Then I saw that it was a man, and that in his hand he held the American paper in which I had just read the account of a mysterious crime. He glanced at it, and muttered something that sounded like, "How careless of me!" then folded the paper, thrust it into his breast and walked out of the room. Hardly had the door closed behind him when the attendant came in with lights. "Who is that gentleman who has just gone out?" I said.

"Don't know his name, sir. Ain't seen him here often."

I remembered that at this club every member had to sign his name in a daily book kept in the hall for that purpose. I ran down stairs, and looked at the open leaf to see if that would afford me any clue. The first name that caught my eye was that of Blissett Emerton.

No wonder that figure I had seen in the darkness had been so anxious to find that paper. I saw at once what had happened. He had been in the room reading, fancying himself alone. He had laid the paper down thoughtlessly and dropped off to sleep. I had not noticed him in the gloom, and he was quite unaware of my presence.

One thing more I did before I left.

I turned over the members' address book, and looked under the E's. There I found the name of "Blissett Emerton," and against it No. 7 Blank Court, Temple."

Soon afterwards I found time to dine at the club and there I met an old friend of mine, a barrister, whom I had not seen for a year, who after dinner invited me to come to his chambers for an hour.

"Still in your old diggings then," I said.

"Oh no," he answered. "I've moved since I saw you last into another set. I've got capital chambers at No 7 Blank court." I asked him at once if he knew Mr. Emerton.

"Only by sight," he answered. "He has chambers on the same floor, and we pass on the landing. We never speak."

I stayed longer than I meant to, and it was striking 10 as we came out on the landing. The outer door of Mr. Emerton's chamber was ajar. As we passed the inner door opened, and a man rushed out with a scared white face. It was Blissett Emerton!

"Help!" he cried, tearing his collar as though it choked him. "Help! help!" Then there was a strange gurgling noise in his throat, and he fell forward in a fit. I dragged him into his chambers, which were in total darkness, and laid him on the floor, bidding my friend run for a doctor at once! The man babbled in his frenzy. "The face," he cried, "the face— it was her face—there in the court below! Look between the trees!" I look out into the court.

The moon was up, and among the trees near the fountain I could see the figure of a woman. She was in deep black, and as presently she stood where the trunk of the tree threw her white face into relief, I could see that she was looking towards the window. Probably she mistook my figure blotted against the window for that of Emerton's, for as I looked she raised her arms with a strange menacing gesture and pointed at me. Then she glided in among the trees and was lost to sight. The doctor came, examined Emerton, and prescribed for him. "He's had a violent fright," he said, "but he'll be all right by and by. It's more hysterical than anything else. Where are his friends?"

If I wanted to learn something of this man's strange story, what could I wish for better than a night alone with him. The doctor gave me certain directions and left.

We had carried Emerton to his bedroom and put him on the bed. Seeing he was still, I went into the front room, piled up the fire, put on the kettle, found some whiskey, lit my pipe, and prepared for the night. I had just turned the burner down when I became aware of a soft grating sound at the outer door. Some one was softly opening the outer door with a key. The gas was low down. Hurriedly I picked up my overcoat and other traces of my presence and flung them under the large couch at the end of the room. It was an old-fashioned sofa, with a hanging valance which reached to the ground. I then crept underneath, and waited for the curtain to rise on the drama. I had hardly got into a safe position when the outer door yielded, and I heard a step in the passage that intervened. Then the inner door was gently closed. I expected to see the inner door open in its turn and some one enter. The minutes went by, and no one came. Whoever it might be was in the passage. I could hear a slight movement every now and then, and the rustle of a woman's dress. It must have been quite ten minutes since I heard the outer door opened when I noticed that the inner one was swinging noiselessly back on its hinges, and *something* was gliding into the room. Slowly it moved across the floor till it stood right in the dim light of the turned-down gas.

I shall never forget the terrible sight that met my eyes. I would have screamed, but my tongue remained glued to my mouth. I was looking at a dead woman risen from the grave. Her face had been beautiful in life; now it was ashen gray. The eyes were sunken in their sockets, and her lips were pale and colorless. The figure was draped in a long white shroud, and I fancied that the room was heavy with the awful odor of an open grave. Slowly the phantom moved towards the next room, and glided in. For a moment all was still. Then came a faint cry. The man was awake, and alone with the apparition. "Dusilla!" he shrieked. "Mercy! Mercy! Have mercy!"

I heard a hollow voice answer him, "Rise and follow me."

"What would you have with me?"

"Confess."

"What shall I confess?" answered the wretched man, his voice trembled in an agony of fear.

"Confess the foul wrong you did me. Confess where my poor body lies, that it may be buried in holy ground."

"Again the man's trembling voice wailed out, "I will confess all."

"Follow me!"

The apparition glided from the inner room, and the man followed her.

"Write?"

"The dead woman pointed to the table where the pen and ink were, and the man obeyed her gesture mechanically.

"Write all!"

I could see from a rent in the valance the whole scene. The man, white with terror, and beads of cold perspiration on his brow, sat and wrote.

The appapition glided behind him and looked over his shoulder.

Once he paused in his task.

"Write all," said the white figure.

And again the man wrote.

The figure then grasped the paper with its waxen fingers, "Go!" it said, pointing to the inner room.

With his eyes fixed upon its livid face, the man backed slowly for some paces. With a violent effort and a little scream, he seized the door, swung it to, and bolted it on the inside.

Then, for the first time, the dead woman trembled.

She seemed strangely nervous and agitated now. She clasped the paper closely, then put it in her bosom, and glided from the room.

I had got over the sudden terror inspired by such a strange sight, and had made up my mind that I had detected some terrible imposture. There was a slight pause in the lobby, and the noise of a garment being drawn off; then the outer door opened and the visitant passed out on to the staircase.

I followed as quietly as I could. The staircase was lighted with gas. As I trod on the second landing the ghost heard the noise and looked up. She was dressed in an ordinary black costume now, and her face was a natural color. To my intense surpr,se she neither screamed nor attempted to run away. She stood still, and beckoned me to her side.

"What are you going to do?" she said.

"To give you into custody."

"Are you a friend of *his*?"

I answered "Yes." mechanically.

"Then let me go free if you value his life."

"If I let you go I am your accomplice," I murmured; "your accomplice in some vile imposture."

"No. If you are my accomplice tonight, you are an accomplice in the holiest deed a woman ever wrought. Pass me through the gates if you doubt me; watch me; follow me home; give me into custody if you like; I don't care, I've got what I wanted!"

I took her arm as though I had been a policeman, and said: "Pass through the gate then, and if you attempt to get away from me I shall call for help."

She nodded to the proposition. The man at the gate was half asleep. I roused him, and from his box he pulled the cord and let us pass through the wicket door into the Strand.

I then listened to the strangest story that ever mortal lips had uttered, and there was no doubt that every word of it was true.

The confession which the trembling wretch had written at her dictation—as he believed at the dictation of his dead wife—I had read. It was a plain statement of how he had poisoned the poor girl whom he had wedded in a fit of mad jealousy, and how he had overheard a whisper that some one suspected foul play; and how, fearing the body might be exhumed, he had, with the assistance of an accomplice, since dead, stolen the body that night and re-buried it in the garden of a house in a lonely part of the American town where this accomplice lived.

This woman was his wife's sister, and she had suspected foul play from the first. She was an actress, and was away on a provincial tour when Blissett Emerton wooed and won Drusilla and took her abroad with him. Emerton had never seen this sister. The marriage had been secret and hurried, and he had seemed strangely anxious to leave the country. They were to be back in five months.

Drusilla—poor trusting fool!—idolized the man and obeyed him. To her he was a knight without reproach.

But soon his conduct to her altered strangely, and she began to suspect that all was not right. He grew cold and cruel, and she was miserable and unhappy.

She wrote secretly to her sister, told her troubles and how quickly her husband's conduct had altered. The sister urged her to leave him and come home. She was expecting her to do so when there came the news of her illness and death, and then of the mysterious disappearance of the body. From that moment Drusilla Emerton's sister made up her mind to fathom the mystery and bring the guilt home to the murderer. She believed Blissett Emerton to be quite capable of carrying out a carefully matured plot to get rid of her. The disappearance of the body strengthened her suspicions. She concluded at once that he feared the corpse might afterwards be exhumed, and as it turned out her suspicions were correct. When some time afterwards he arrivad in England, she commenced to put her plans into execution. She would terrify his secret from him. I have said she was an actress by profession. She was also an exact counterpart in height and feature of her dead sister.

When Emerton went to live in the chambers she managed by a clever article to get a duplicate set of keys. The place is open night and day, and as there are only one or two men in the residence it is easy to choose a time to step up the stairs unnoticed. By getting into the inclosure before 12 one would not even be seen by the gate porter.

The plan which occurred to the murdered woman's sister had been put in execution for the first time that night. Early in the evening she had let him see her face among the trees. I had been an unexpected witness of the success of her appearance as one from the dead.

All this was told at the trial in America. He was extradited and I went over as a witness. But not even on the scaffold would he tell where reposed the remains of his victim. The avenging sister is now a member of Mr.——'s dramatic company and the story, although well known in the States, is now perhaps told for the first time in England.

Part of a New York Trousseau.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The corset is for a rather buxom figure, being twenty-seven inches around the waist, and widening rapidly toward the top and bottom. The material is heavy, lustrous pink satin, of a most delicate and beautiful shade. Much of the satin surface is covered with embroidery in white silk, the figures being wrought out in a most artistic manner.

The principal ones are Cupid and Psyche, one on each breast, copied faithfully from the picture by Tomans. These creatures are gracefully posed, and Cupid has his bow drawn for service. Around the hips and chest are rows of real seed pearls and point lace. The corset is cut low, as is the fashion now, in order not to show through the thin chemises which are worn with some dresses. The steels are of the best, and carefully placed, showing that the bride intends to really wear it.

The cost of this freak is $700, counting in the lace and pearls. The corset is shown to favored customers of the manufacturer, who is a man. He puts it on a girl whose figure is such as to fill it out neatly with her dress on, and turns her round and round for the inspection of admiring ladies, whose exclamations of delight please him mightily. He tells me that there is going to be a rage for decorative corsets.

MR. BARTLEY CAMPBELL said to a Boston *Traveler* reporter the other day: "My profits last week were $2,000 from five different companies. My progress for the past nine years has been through a purgatorial existence, and if I have reached the heaven of success I think I have fairly earned it, and any one who wants to get it at the same price has my sympathy."

A "MODERN" OHIO WEDDING.

Ohio sets the fashion of "poetical" marriages. A romantic couple—the bride from Rawsonville and the groom from Henrietta—were recently united by the following unique "ceremony":

MINISTER.

This woman wilt thou have,
And cherish her for life;
Wilt love and comfort her,
And seek no other wife?

HE.

This woman I will take
That stands beside me now;
I'll find her board and clothes,
And have no other "frow."

MINISTER.

And now for your husband will
You take this nice young man.
Obey his slightest wish,
And love him all you can?

SHE.

I'll love him all I can,
Obey him all I choose;
And when I ask for funds
He never must refuse

MINISTER.

Then you are man and wife,
And happy may you be,
As many be your years
As dollars in my fee!

A PREACHER'S FLIGHT.

Secretly Quitting His Home in Company with His Wife's Sister.

[N. Y. Sun of Sunday.]

The Rev. Henry W. Richardson, a Methodist clergyman of Sea Cliff, near Glen Cove, Long Island, eloped on Friday afternoon with his wife's sister, a comely young woman of 19, named Lizzie Lorrther. The Rev. Mr. Richardson and his wife, nee Mary Lorrther, came to this country from England soon after their marriage, about seven years ago. Mrs. Richardson is 33 years old, and her husband is said to be a year younger, although he looks to be about five years older. They have had six children, only three of whom are living. About seven months ago Lizzie, the unnatural sister of Mrs. Richardson, came to this country and went to live with her sister and brother-in-law at Sea Cliff. She is a brunette, with large, lustrous eyes, fair complexion and dark hair. Up to the time of Miss Lorrther's arrival, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson lived happily. Mr. Richardson frequently took his young sister-in-law out for a drive, and she always accompanied him to the prayer and exhortation meetings, which he conducted at the neighbors' houses. Richardson always laughed at his wife when she spoke of his attention to her fair young sister. His only object was to amuse her.

The fugitive husband and the girl were tracked by the police and arrested on Saturday on a Galveston steamer in the harbor on their way to Texas. The runaway preacher was also accompanied by his brother and his three year old son, Freddie. The preacher and his followers were taken by the police to Hunter's Point. On the way across the river the Rev. Mr. Richardson became noisy, and was handcuffed. At Hunter's Point he and the runaway girl were confronted by Mrs. Richardson, who did not hesitate to give them a piece of her mind. She had with her her youngest child, and she nursed it while she belabored with words her faithless husband and treacherous sister. The Rev. Mr. Richardson talked back furiously, gesticulating with his manacled hands. The young woman, when asked why she had committed such an act replied, "Because I wanted to." She said that this interruption would make no difference in their plans, and that it was "only a matter of time," as they were bound to be united. When told by the sympathetic constable to "go away and let Mrs. Richardson sit next her husband," she positively declined. The pair are in jail.

Taking Home Oysters.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A First ward man was told by his wife to bring home a quart of oysters to fry for supper. He drank a few prescriptions of egg-nogg, and then took a paper bag full of selects and started for home. He stopped at two or three saloons and the bag began to melt, and when he left the last saloon the bottom fell out of the bag and the oysters were on the sidewalk. We will leave the man there gazing upon the wreck, and take the reader to the residence where he is expected. A red-faced woman is putting the finishing touches to the supper table, and wondering why her husband does not come with the oysters. Presently a noise as of a lead pencil in the key-hole salutes her ear, and she goes to the door and opens it, and finds him taking the pencil out of the key-hole. Not seeing any oysters, she asked him if he has forgotten the oysters. "Forgotten noth—(hic)—ing," says he. He walks up to the table and asks for a plate, which is given by the unsuspicious wife. "Dam—accident you ever (hic) see," said the jolly old man as he brought his hand out of his overcoat pocket with four oysters, a little smoking tobacco and a piece of cigar stub. "Slipprys—oystersey (hic) er was," said he, as he run his hands down in the other pocket, bringing up five oysters, a piece of envelope and a piece of wire that was used as a bail to a pail. "Got all my p(hic)ockets full," said he, as he took a large oyster out of his vest pocket. Then he began to go down in his pants pocket, and finding a hole in it, he said: "Six big(hic)sters gone down my trousers leg. Sposi'll find them in my boot," and he sat down to pull off his boot, when the lady took the plate of oysters and other stuff into the kitchen and threw them into the swill, and then she put him to bed, and all the time he was trying to tell her how the bag burst just as he was in front of "All Saints' Ca(hic)thedral."

A Tragedy of the War.

In the midst of the great events of the war, such incidents as the following were comparatively unnoticed, and left to be long afterward related in print: Miss Annie Pickens, daughter of the Governor of South Carolina, was to be married on April 22, 1863, in Charleston, to Lieut. Andrew de Rochelle. The wedding party was assembled in the Pickens residence, and the clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, when a shell from a Union gun in the harbor broke into the room and burst. Nine persons were hurt, but only Miss Pickens' wound proved mortal. She bore the pain with wonderful fortitude, and was unmoved when informed that she had only an hour or two to live. De Rochelle said that he would like to have her die his wife, and the poor girl smiled sadly in assent. The guests remember the scene as far more pitiful than they can describe. The bride lay on a sofa, her white dress dabbled in blood and hair dishevelled, while her pallid face was so wrung with agony that her efforts to smile became futile. The ceremony was hurriedly performed, though the bride's "Yes," was in a faint, labored whisper, and her lips hardly moved in response to her husband's kiss. She died immediately afterward.

CETYWAYO'S three daughters are now on exhibition in London. Their names are Unolala, Unqmadloza and Unozendaba. The dusky maids are described as decently attired and posessing a taste for personal adornment.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTION.

The fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, one of the war measures of the Republican party, provides that when the suffrage in any State is abridged, "except for participation in the rebellion or other crime," the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion the disfranchised voters bear to the whole number of male citizens over twenty-one. In most of the New England States voters are disfrancised for other causes than participation on the rebellion or crime. In Rhode Island, a real estate qualification is required of foreign born citizens, under which gallant soldiers who fought through the rebellion are deprived of the right to vote while the negro servants they brought home with them from the South as servants, are permitted to exercise the right. A number of such cases were brought to the notice of the Senate Committte investigating the the subject last summer. Rhode Island in 1876, with the excitement of a Presidential election, polled but 26,000 votes, although it is believed the number of persons of voting age in the State is fully 60,000. Half the voters of the State on this showing are disfranchised, yet the Fourteenth Amendment is not applied to Rhode Island to reduce its representation in Congress and the Electoral College.

In Massachusetts, the disfranchisement is a more serious matter, and General BUTLER has taken hold of the subject with a view to the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. He claims that Massachusetts contains upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand men who in any other State in the Union would be voters under this amendment. but who are deprived of the right of suffrage by a law of the Commonwealth passed in 1874, when a reading and writing provision was first enforced by statute. General BUTLER intends to test the case before the courts, and he maintains that if he can establish his point one of two things must be done—the law must be repealed or Massachusetts must be content to see her Congressional delegation cut down from eleven to eight members, and, as a consequence, to loose three votes in the Electoral College. He says that in the last Presidential dispute he was aware of these facts and knew that Massachusetts was casting three more votes than she was entitled to; but, being one of her Representatives, his lips were sealed and he failed to raise the objection. It is evident that General BUTLER should have been one of the counsel before the Electoral Commission.

One thing is certain, either the Fourteenth Amendment should be enforced, and the representation of these New England States in Congress and the Electorial College reduced in accordance with the terms of the fundamental law, or the Fourteenth Amendment should be stricken from the Constitution. The other States of the Union live up to it, and there is no reason why the Yankee States should be exempt from it. These six States have political power out of all proportion to their population. With an aggregate population in 1870, 100,000 less than Pensylvania, and a million less than New York, they have 40 votes in the Electorial College against 29 from Pennsylvania and 35 from New York. They have twelve Senators against two from each of the great States, and they have 28 representatives in Congress against 27 from Pennsylvania and 33 from New York.

This power comes to these States under the Constitution, and so long as they adhere to the constitutional regulation of the suffrage, no one has the right to make complaint; but when the New England States evade the Constitution to disfranchise the poor, the foreign born and the ignorant, they have no right to count these disfranchised citizens as an element of their political power. The question is so plain that argument is not needed. Let the constitutional rule be applied to New England at the approaching Presidential election, even if it should lose half a dozen members of Congress and the same number of votes in the Electoral College.

GRANT ALMOST A CERTAINTY.

Mr. BLAINE is reported in high spirits over the result of Mr. CONKLING'S Convention in New York, just as he was over Mr. CAMERON'S Convention in this State. The sunny nature of the plumed knight catches the gleam of victory from the shadows of defeat. He loses 128 delegates, or one-fifth of the Chicago Convention, in the two great States of the Union, and is jubilant; says he is doing as well as could be expected, and that it will turn out right in the end. So cheerful and sanguine a candidate is a wonder of the times. Just in proportion as he loses important battles is he on the high road to victory. He is the Gen. POPE of politicians.

In Illinois, on Wednesday, Mr. BLAINE'S hopes were further stimulated by another reverse, and when he comments on it, we suppose, it will be with the same joyous spirit he took the drubbings from CAMERON and CONKLING. A conference of representative Republicans from all parts of the State met the State Committee at Chicago to fix the time for the State Convention. It was advertised as certain to be a decided and overpowering demonstration in BLAINE'S favor. It was nothing of the kind. JOHN LOGAN attended to the machinery, and a careful canvass of those in attendance—and they were the men who control conventions and elect delegates—showed GRANT 416, BLAINE 139, and for the nominee 56. The Chicago papers, all opposed to GRANT except the *Inter-Ocean*, accept the verdict as decisive that in June the solid vote of Illinois will be cast for GRANT.

In Indiana, Mr. BLAINE met with more success, and divided with SHERMAN half the Chicago delegates elected by districts on Wednesday, while GRANT captured the remainder.

Unless CAMERON and CONKLING, and those who act with them, become satisfied before the Chicago Convention meets, that the German and independent defection will defeat GRANT at the the election, the third term scheme will be a success so far as the nomination will make it a success. But these men are not likely to be intimidated by threats. Whatever may be said of them they are determined and fearless leaders. They have unlimited confidence in their own powers and in the political machine they direct—its money resources and its capacity for fraud. They regard with contempt the appeals of the better men of their party. Their determination is to have another era of Grantism, with all that implies, and they are willing to risk every thing on it. It is easy to see that threats of civil war, and an avowed purpose to inaugurate GRANT on GRANT'S own count of the vote, will be the great lever by which they hope to coerce all Republicans into the support of the Third Term. We don't believe they will succeed, and that GRANT will be defeated as no Presidential candidate has ever been defeated; but CONKLING, CAMERON, LOGAN and the Third Term conspirators don't see it that way. They believe they will succeed, if not in electing at least in inaugurating GRANT.

Giving GRANT Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, half of Indiana and half the Southern States, and he has now conceded to him not less than 325 delegates. There will be 756 delegates in the Republican National Convention, and 380 is all that will be needed. He has only 55 delegates to secure in the other twenty-six States—to make his nomination a certainty. We have no doubt he will get them, and that he will be nominated at Chicago on the first ballot—*unless*, as we have said, the CAMERONS and CONKLINGS become satisfied they cannot elect him by all the appliances of corruption, fraud and intimidation they know so well how to use. They are not likely to weaken, for they have the audacity and self reliance in evil of devils.

TWO-THIRDS RULE.

By the call for the Democratic National Convention it will be seen that one of the important questions to be considered by it, is a proposition from the Convention of 1876 to abolish the two-thirds rule. This rule was originally adopted at the second Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore in May, 1835, which nominated Mr. VAN BUREN for President. It has been the rule in Democratic Conventions since that time. At the Convention of 1876, Mr. WEBBER of Michigan, offered this resolution:

That it be recommended to future National Democratic Conventions, as the sense of the Democracy here in convention assembled, that the so-called two-thirds rule be abolished, as unwise and unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Convention of 1880 whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule in force in the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in their call for the Convention.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, but the Convention refused to table it, 359 yeas, 379 nays. An analysis of the vote shows that New England, with the exception of one from New Hampshire, was opposed to laying on the table. The Southern States were about equally divided, as were also those of the Middle and Western States. At any rate, the old sectional line was obliterated. Mr. WALLACE of Pennsylvania, then called for a division of the question, which was ordered, and the last branch of the resolution was then adopted. According to this, the States were requested to instruct their delegates how to act on the main question. The probabilities are that the rule will be abolished at the coming Convention. The old theory of holding the balance of power fairly between different sections has no longer the force which led to the adoption of the rule. The majority principle is more in accord with the theory of the Government, and so far as we can see no sound objection can be urged against returning to it. The existence of the rule has been the occasion of a good deal of friction in the party.

PENSYLYVANIA RAILROAD.

The annual report of President SCOTT of the Pensylvania Railroad, printed last week in anticipation of the yearly meeting of the stockholders on the 9th of March, will be studied with interest and profit by all who care to instruct themselves in the details and magnitude of railroad management. The operations of the Pensylvania Railroad are imperial in character and represent a business of amazing proportions. Setting aside the lines of Railroad in the West and South which it indirectly controls, the gross receipts of the company on the lines it directly operates, East and West of Pittsburgh, amounted in 1879 to $60,362,575, the net earnings being $24,722,780. This is an increase in gross receipts over 1878 of five million dollars. and of net earnings of three millions. In 1879 it carried in round numbers forty-five millions tons of freight and nearly twenty-two millions of passengers. The increase of the freight tonnage over 1878 is nine millions of tons and of passengers something over a million. A single fact illustrates the perfect system arrived at by the company: in 1879 it handled on lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie 1,070,451 pieces of baggage and no piece of baggage was lost during the year!

The business of the main line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 1879 was $21,700,000 earnings, with $12,500,000 net earnings and income from investments; but the net income, deducting interest on bonded debt, etc., was $7,482,000. There was a net loss in operating the New Jersey division of nearly a million. In 1879 the gross earnings on the line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia (358 miles) was $52,786 per mile. The immensity of the local travel is shown by the fact that the average distance traveled by the 14,600,000 passengers on the main line and branches in 1879 was 26 2-10 miles.

The report states the company owing to large reductions in freight rates, to keep in operation manufacturing establishments on its lines, did not until the close of 1879 experience in any marked degree the benefits resulting from revived business. The net earnings during the current year, Col. SCOTT states, "will premit an increase of wages not later than April first." A pledge is also given the company "will continue to look after the interest of the employes, and take such further action from time to time as the condition of the company may warrant." Certainly here is a corporation that has a soul.

Whether we look at the magnitude and sweep of its operations or the perfect system and efficiency that govern them, the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day is unquestionably the great Railroad of the world.

WE continue the publication this morning of reports showing the preference of Democrats in different parts of the State, on the Presidential nomination. They will be read with much interest and one thing about them is very noticeable. Whenever we get the sentiment of the people as in the case of township votes, TILDEN shows up with great strength. This is uniformly the case in different counties in different parts of the State. The people do not take into consideration questions of availability, but drive straight ahead for the man who represents their principles, and the leading principle seems to be to right the great wrong of 1876. When we get among the more active politicians, questions of availability and expediency arise, and the sentiment for TILDEN is not so unanimous. In his old judicial district there seems to be a Judge THUNKEY boom, which is ratner funny. SEYMOUR has many friends who persist he shall be a candidate despite his repeated declinations. After TILDEN, SEYMOER seems to be the favorite. HANCOCK and BAYARD have friends, and the latter in some of the eastern counties is represented as strong. The peculiarity of all the reports that reach us is the hold TILDEN has on the masses. And this is the statement that comes from other States. In Ohio, where the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been making an extensive canvass, TILDEN is close on to THURMAN, and in Indiana he follows HENDRICKS closely. In both States he is the second choice after their State candidates. For a man who has been summarily disposed of so often, certainly UNCLE SAM shows extraordinary vitality.

WHEN the refunding bill comes up in the House an amendment will be offered providing, instead of a three and a half per cent. bond payable in forty years and redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years, that a three per cent. bond without limit as to time be issued in sums equal to the present outstanding bonds of the United States and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to invest the surplus revenues in these bonds after those bearing a higher rate of interest are all refunded. The purpose of this proposition is to establish a perpetual bond at the lowest rate of interest, similar to the British consols, and which may be used by savings banks and trustees for estates of decedents as secure and profitable investments of funds in their charge. The advocates of the measure claim that a three per cent. perpetual loan can be placed more readily than a 20-40 loan at three and a half per cent., because the element of time would make them more desirable than a three and a half per cent. bond which would be subject to redemption at the end of twenty years. The objection which might be made to making the bonded debt perpetual, will be removed, it is claimed, by a provision directing the purchase of the bonds with the surplus revenues.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE debate on the FITZ JOHN PORTER case will commence in the Senate to-day with a speech by Gov. RANDOLPH of New Jersey.

IN the event of GRANT'S nomination, it is the opinion of the Cincinnati *Commercial* the Democrats will have a monopoly of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address as a campaign document.

THE *Westminster Review* tabulates the debts of the world as follows:

Debts of all countries	$24,000,000,000
Railway debts	6,000,000,000
Municipal debts	5,000,000,000
Total	$35,000,000,000

The interest is estimated at $1,700,000,000 annually.

VANDERBILT, the Railroad King, who is so poor he pays no personal tax in New York, last week sent to the United States Treasury $5,500,000 four per cent. bonds for registry. He had previously had registered $26,000,000 of these bonds. He draws annually $126,000 interest.

THE *Herald* Irish fund has reached $257,000, and PARNELL'S about $80,000. But without PARNELL would the *Herald* charity have had an existence? The Mansion House Dublin fund is $400,000, and that of the Duchess of Marlborough $350,000. In all there has been raised by these four funds over a million dollars.

THE *Nation* explains how Mr. JOHN KELLY and CONKLING are managing New York politics;

The alliance between Tammany Hall and the Conkling Republicans, which was during the Tweed period the actual means by which the city was governed, was broken up for a few years by the rising against Tweed; but it is now as firmly established again as ever.

FAMINE and disease are ravaging Russia and Persia this winter. In Russia, since November, 40,000 people in two provinces alone have died of dyptheria, and whole villages have become almost depopulated. In Persia there are 30,000 starving families. At this distance such tidings are read with but a languid interest, and are easily forgotten.

GENERAL GRANT is a scratcher. It is recalled that he said in 1876 to a *Herald* correspondent: "I had one candidate for the Presidency as my successor, and that was the Republican candidate who could be elected. I took no part in the proceedings antecedent to the Cincinnati convention because the candidates were my friends, and any one except Mr. BRISTOW would have had my heartiest support. Mr. BRISTOW I never would have supported."

PRINCE HOHENLOE, German Envoy to the French Republic, enjoys the distinction of being the most prominent man in all Europe. If he accepts the place that has been made for him at Berlin—an enlargement of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs—there is a belief in certain quarters that the inevitable war between France and Germany is near at hand; should he, on the contrary, decline the offer made him and continue at Paris, there is held to be a fair prospect of continued peace. The *National Zeitung* of Berlin, of Saturday, states the appointment is without political significance and not unfriendly to France. It is rendered necessary by BISMARCK'S failing health.

THE members of the Produce Exchage, Philadelphia, are prosecuting grocers and produce dealers who sell olemargarine as butter, in violation of a law of the State. It certainly seems a reasonabe demand that those who sell oleomagarine as a substitute for butter shall sell it under its own name. If olemargarine be the desirable thing that the manufacturers say it is, they should not object to this. Most people haev a prejudice against such compounds and in favor of butter made in the usual way. An exchange suggests that butter, especially the boarding house variety, has sins enough of its own to answer for without taking on also those of the slaughter house.

THE trouble in San Francisco, growing out of attempts to enforce the law against the employment of Chinese by corporations, threatens to be serious. Some of the corporations evade the law while others comply with it. There are many men out of employment and in want, and the European expedient of setting them at work on public improvements has been adopted, but this will not remedy matters. Nothing will give permanent help but the stoppage of Chinese competition in the labor market, and that means the "Chinese must go." The trouble may be tided over, but an outbreak any day and fearful scenes in the Chinese quarters would not be surprising. Idle and hungry men, brooding over a deep sense of wrong, are a dangerous element anywhere.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, which has been earnestly cultivating a BAYARD boom for eighteen months, publishes his 1861 speech, referred to in THE POST of yesterday, and describes it as "a fatal weakness in Mr. BAYARD'S armor." It gives up his candidacy for 1880, and says:

There will be mourning in many loyal hearts, Democratic as well as Republican, over the discovery that a man who has stood so high in the confidence of his country was in the hour of her greatest peril not only a sympathizer with the movement for a dismemberment of the Union, but an open adviser of a peace on conditions dishonorable to the Union cause and fatal to its integrity. * * * As much as he has by the statesmanship of later years expiated the folly of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that folly was not of the kind that the nation will condone in eighteen hundred and eighty. The people are not ready to accept a President whose tendencies are reactionary any more that they are prepared to accept one whose tendencies are revolutionary.

GOVERNOR TILDEN was invited to the Democratic celebration in Boston, of WASHINGTON'S birthday, and in response wrote:

"Nothing could be more fit at the present time than to commemorate that day. It was the Father of His Country. 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' who set the original example against a Third Term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people. He did so in the light of a prevalent fear in the minds of the most ardent of the patriots who had achieved our National independence and created our system of free government that indefinite re-eligibility would degenerate into a life tenure.

"The vast power acquired by the Federal Government over the elections by its officeholders, its patronage, the money it levies, and its various forms of corrupt influence, have developed this danger until it darkens the whole future of the country.

"In the choice between the Republic and the empire, we must believe that the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind."

STRONG government is asserting itself in its middle age perfection. The Czar has issued an ukase transferring supreme powers "for the protection of order" to a secret commission of which General MELIKOFF, one of the hardest fighters of the late Turkish war, is at the head. He is to name his associates on the commission, and has the right to summon on it all "whose presence he may consider useful." He is to have "direct control over all political trials throughout the empire," and all officials, high and low, are under MELIKOFF'S jurisdiction. The Czar's edict says: "The head of the commission is at liberty to adopt any means which may appear to him desirable for the protection of order in the empire, and the orders he may issue are to be *unconditionally obeyed*." This almost amounts to the abdication of the Czar's authority, and institutes the most oppressive, galling, irresponsible and secret despotism Europe has seen for generations. It will not subdue Nihilism, for it is fresh cause and justification for its existence. The transfer of such powers to MELIKOFF probably means anattempt to root out and destroy the secret society in the higher ranks of Russian life and possibly in the Emperor's own family.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, the President of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, in his report on the affairs of that establishment, makes a suggestion that has a wide application. After saying that the inmates of the home are required to assign their pensions to it, but that when the arrears bill became a law some of the inmates preferred to take their money, varying in amount from two hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. and their discharge from the home, he adds:

Now, they are coming back after one, two, three, and four months' absence, with their money entirely gone, almost universally squandered, broken down in health, with added disabilities, many of them only fit subjects for the hospital to be cared for out of our funds, making additional burdens upon us. The board do not criticise, as they have not the right to criticise, the decision of the law officer of the government [that the arrears must be paid to the inmates of the home and not to the home]; but assuming it to be the law, we bring it to the attention of Congress, so that if ever hereafter any gratuity is to be given to the soldiers so far as the National Home is concerned, it may not be in fact given to the gambling sharks and rumsellers who prey upon the soldier, and in fact a gratuity to them, and not to the soldier himself, except to be a curse and not a blessing."

IN St. Louis the Board of Education has undertaken to teach good manners to pupils in the public schools, by oral lessons in etiquette. It is a subject well worth teaching, but it is doubtful whether the public schools can do more than give instruction in the forms of politeness and the conventional rules of conduct which "good society" enforces, without troubling itself about their origin or the reason of their existence. Thackaray once said that it took three generations to make a gentleman. This is not true, but it contains a germ of truth. Training does a great deal, but the mere external observance of forms and rules cannot make a gentleman, Good conduct comes from a good heart, respect for others and for one's self, and may be displayed by people who have never learned the forms or read a book on etiquette, or entered what is called "society;" but, as good manners react to some extent on character, it will do no harm to try to teach their forms to those who might grow up to be ill-behaved churls.

AUSTRALIA has just begun to ship frozen fresh meat to England. The first cargo' consisting of 562 sheep, sixty bullocks and two lambs' arrived at London two weeks ago, and will be followed by regular shipments. Australia has great stock resources, and will do much to compete with the United States in supplying meat to John Bull.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* prints reports of the Presidential preferences of 658 prominent Democrats in sixteen cities of Georgia. The six leading candidates are Tilden with 236 votes, Thurman with 124 votes, Hendricks with 73 votes, Seymour with 67 votes, and Bayard and Hancock with 67 votes each.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE United States Government pays salaries to 98,000 persons, of whom only 236 this year came from Georgia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS expects to raise about one thousand bales of cotton this season on his plantation in Mississippi.

THE Princess Louise has written a play —a version of "Enoch Arden"—which will soon be put on a Canadian stage.

GENERAL BUTLER said to a newspaper correspondent the other day:—"It seems to me that if I were to vote for any Democrat for President it would be for Judge Field, of the Supreme Court."

EMILE ZOLU, in his criticism of Sardou's "Daniel Rochat," after praising the drama, remarks:—"I shall not rewrite the play. I merely say it must be rewritten by a man of genius." This is quite cool.

ON the Lake of Constance, near Bregenz, a newspaper has been printed to commemorate the "ice jubilee," the lake being frozen over about once in fifty years, the last date being 1829–30.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that a note, the date of which was printed in 187—, but on which the "7" ha been altered to an "8" on account of the new enumeration now required, is not valid.

A DENTIST at Lowell, Mass., worked at a girl,s teeth for nearly three weeks, and it was proven in court that he stretched her mouth half an inch. The jury, however, decided that a big mouth was no damage to a woman.

ACCORDING to a request made just before his death, General George Sykes will be buried at West Point, and the remains. accompanied by an escort, are now on their way thither from Brazos Santiago down by the Rio Grande.

THE Boston newspapers tell of a stage-struck woman who got a divorce from her husband in order to become an actress, failed dismally behind the footlights, returned to her home, and begged to be made a wife again, which was done by remarriage.

DR. EDWARD S. MAY, a juror in the United Stdtes Court at Detroit, has been adjudged guilty of corruptly conferring with one of the parties in the case concerning the verdict to be rendered, and has been fined $100 and sent to the House of Correction till paid.

MARY JANE HAY, a pupil in the Normal School at St. Louis, failing to pass an examination recently, was so chagrined that she quit school and mysteriously disappeared from her home. After a search of two weeks she was found acting in the capacity of a domestic.

A SOUTHERN city is said to boast of a colored lodge, part of whose title is, "The Grand Council of the Grand Ancient Order of the Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses, of the United States and World at Large." The secret grip lames a man for six months.

THE inauguration of the new crematorian at Milan took place on December 26, 1879, under the presidency of Dr. de Christoforis, who is President of the society. The members of the society now number more than 200. During the three years it has existed forty-eight cremations have taken place.

VICTOR HUGO attended a few evenings since the performance of *Hernani*. It was the fiftieth anniversary of its first production, and one of the rare instances on record of an author being present at a work of his own brought out half a century before. Mlle. Bernhardt recited a poem in honor of the occasion.

JACOB LINCOLN, a first cousin to Ex-President Abraham Lincoln, was murdered near Harrisonburg, Va., on Saturday. Lincoln was murdered in a mill which was owned by two men with whom he had been gambling, and to whom he had shown a roll of money obtained that day from the sale of cattle.

THE Belfast (Me.) *Age* the leading greenback newspaper in the State, counsels the Greenbackers to give up even the appearance of maintaining a separate organization and to merge themselves in the Democratic party. In accordance with this plan the Democratic and Greenbackers are holding union caucuses in the State.

DR. J. MILTON BOWERS, a San Francisco physician of high repute, desiring to possess the six volumes of an expensive medical work, is accused of trying to get them by theft. He carried off two of the books and then two more, but the third attempt was seen through a gimlet hole by a clerk, and the Doctor was arrested.

TWO singular marriages took place recently at Grinsville. Pa., Mr. Smith was a widower, fifty years old. He has a son twenty-four years old. Mrs. Snyder was a widow, forty-two years old. She has a daughter, twenty-one years old. Mr. Smith, the elder, married Mrs. Snyder's daughter. Mr. Smith's son married old Mrs. Snyder.

CHARLES A. DANA of the New York *Sun*, began on the *Tribune* as foreign editor on a salary of $12 per week. He now receives $12,000 a year from the *Sun* and enough more in the way of dividends from the paper and from the *American Cyclopedia* to bring his income up to $70,000. Mr. Dana has just bought a house in New York for $63,000.

ENSIGN L. K. REYNOLDS, of the navy, distinguished himself in the rescue of the bark Olive, a few weeks ago. Though the sea was running dangerously high, young Reynolds took the crew, twelve men, in safety to his ship, the Constellation, and then swimming to the Olive fired her in two places, that she might not sink in the track of vessels.

W. L. FOX, an oil producer of Foxburg, Pa., has a sleigh which, although 100 years old, he still uses whenever there is sleighing. It was built for Robert Morris during the early years of the Revolution. While it was his property it was used by George Washington and his wife, Benedict Arnold, General Lee and many other distinguished people of that day, while guests of Mr Morris.

THE London *Spectator* says that the Viceroy of India is supreme legislature, head of the Executive, and Chancelor of the Exchequer for a fifth of the human race. Every political question, small and great, throughout India, is ultimately referred to him, and there is none in which he cannot, if he pleases, immediately interfere. Mr. Bright says that the duties required are too much for a mere mortal, and then the climate renders them the more trying.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Times* Lieutenant Parker, of the 9th Cavalry, the nephew of Attorney-General Devins, who experienced some difficulty in passing examination before an army board, but was commissioned, nevertheless, passed West over the Union Pacific not long ago with recruits. He certified on the transportation order that "the Pullman Palace Car Company has furnished me with one birth," the "i" being dotted.

"OH, mamma doesn't allow me to dance with midshipmen," was the response of the daughter of a high functionary to a gallant young middy on one of Queen Victoria's ships, when he asked for a waltz. But the young woman—who has Indian blood in her veins—relented when she found he was a nobleman as well as a middy, and claimed him as her partner. "Oh, mamma doesn't allow me to dance with squaws," was the the boy's reply, as he moved away.

DAVID NAEE, popularly known for many years past in New Jersey as the "war horse" of the Democracy, died on Tuesday. He was born in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, November 10, 1800. He was the oldest member of the Masonic order in New Jersey and the oldest Scottish Rite Mason (thirty-third degree) in the United States. In his capacity as Lodge Master he has frequently conferred degrees in English Spanish and French.

The Circassian Women

are considered to be most beautiful. Ennuied bachelor butterfly, have you ever seen a Circassian belle? Fly at once to that wondrous clime, and you will learn that the secret of much of their beauty lies in the liberal use of SOZODONT, which was introduced there years ago to make their teeth beautiful.

"It is handy to have about the house," Toodles said, "So is SPALDING' GLUE.
STT

ROUGH ON ROSCOE.

The Blaine Cheers That Soured Him at Utica.

"Gath" was at the Utica Convention and spins a readable yarn of its proceedings. At the first mention of Blaine's name there were great cheers:—

This at once aroused wild, enthusiastic cries and applause, particularly from the galleries—fully as enthusiastic, and I think more so than for Grant, and longer maintained. Conkling, pallid and long-faced, heard his old rival's praise sounded in his ears even in the center of his home. From the moment of that burst of applause he seemed to lose his vitality and interest, and dropped into reflectiveness. Perhaps he thought, "What a haughty fool I have been to hurt the feelings of so many people, while my hail-fellow-well-met rival, Jim Blaine, has been assembling a million friends!"

And here was more music for the lordly turkey gobbler. Says. "Gath:"

The Convention had scarcely been called to order when Stoughton, late Minister to Russia, and one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana, a red-faced man, of white hair, ringleted all over his head, appeared with the resolutions. They were well-written and few in number, and the nomination of Grant led to considerable cheers and applause; but immediately afterward a cry arose in the galleries of "Blaine!" "Blaine!" and thereupon a wild shout and three cheers, followed by three, enthused for James G. Blaine, in which nearly one-half of the delegates on the floor joined.

I heard these cheers, with some experience in cheering, and I felt that it was the old original Republican shout, which started on the St. Lawrence and among the wild hills of the Allegheny and in the North woods of New York, where John Brown lies buried. The flap of the eagle's wings and the scream of the hawk seemed to be in that fierce response, and the counter-clashing for Grant was tame and half-spirited compared to it. I thought Conkling, too, felt it, as his sharp chin turned up, and he looked at the galleries with a sort of surprised contempt From that moment forward the Anti-Grant movement, or the anti-Third-Term element, seemed masters of the Convention in every thing but votes.

Stoughton could not go on with the resolutions for a while, interrupted by struggling cries of "Blaine," and he read them again. Again the Blaine *reveille* ran around the house The banner of Grant on the wall seemed to be fading out, and his lonely face looked lonelier yet.

* * * Mr. Baily, editor of the Utica *Observer* (Democrat), who is a friend of Mr. Conkling, said: "Mr. Conkling has weakened himself by shouldering the Third Term for Grant. This is so in Utica. He barely carried this city and county by being outright for Grant. It was a mistake for Conkling to have tried it, as far as it affects his own party." I asked Baily who would be the Democratic nominee? "Samuel J. Tilden, undoubtedly," he answered. "Mr. Seymour," continued the editor, "cannot use words strong enough to say he will not run for the Presidency; yet all his connections and relatives here are trying to spread the idea that he will accept. They expect to derive profit or honor by his taking it."

TILDEN IN OHIO.

Result of a Close Canvass of the State on President.

[Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday.]

A Democratic politician of National reputation, who has just made an extensive tour through the State, was met yesterday by a representative of the *Enquirer*, who questioned him closely as to the Presidential preferences of the Democrats he had met in his travels. Said the gentleman: "During the past six weeks I have met three-fourths of the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio and hundreds of its rank and file, and I have found that the supporters of Samuel J. Tilden outnumber those of any other candidate five to one. The feeling that, having been swindled out of the Presidency once through the imbecility, if not absolute treachery, of his managing friends in Congress, he is in honor entitled to the privilege of making the race again is so strong that it overrides the pretensions of all other claimants. Here in Hamilton county Mr. Tilden's friends aggregate nine to one over those of any other Democrat. I have found in my travels that the active oppostion to Mr. Tilden was confined mainly to a lot of sore-heads who have not been able to bleed him or to induce him to make promises that would result to their advantage in the event of his electio ."

[From the Enquirer's Editorial.]

The strength if Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is plain and undeniable. This strength does not rest merely upon the fact that Mr. Tilden is a man of wealth able to defray the expenses of the entire party for the entire campaign. It rests chiefly upon the sense of justice in the American people. Mr. Tilden was elected President in 1876. He led the Democratic party once to a victory which it had not the courage or wisdom to take. A very large majority of the people of the country voted for Tilden Electors, and a much larger majority believe, know, that he was elected. Mr. Tilden in that hour appeared as a lover of peace more than as a lover of the Presidency. Mr. Tilden was magnanimous, unselfish, peace-loving in that hour. This fact is not forgotten by the people of the United States. This self-sacrificing disposition may have increased many of Mr. Tilden's political friends, but it established his name in the history of his country as that of an enemy of bloodshed for the spoils of office, as an elected President who preferred peace to place. This fact is not forgotten by the people of his party in all these States. * * *

The man who relinquished the Presidency the country had voted him may relinquish a candidacy for the Presidency that is within his grasp. Mr. Tilden is the victim of a Democratic quarrel in a Democratic State absolutely essential to Democratic success. Seventy-seven thousand Democratic votes in New York were cast against Mr. Tilden last November. New York has thirty-five electoral votes. Unless Mr. Tilden can soothe the differences in his own State, it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that he would be an exceedingly dangerous candidate to his party in his own State. But Mr. Tilden can name the Democratic candidate that can be elected and inaugurated. Can he rise to the height of giving away a nomination for the Presidency?

Two Additional Teachers at the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

Prof. Carl Maeder, so well and favorably known in Pittsburgh, has just been engaged as one of the teachers in the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music, and will hereafter have charge of the pupils in violin music. Prof. A. Depresse, from the Royal Conservatory of Munich, has also been engaged, and will give lessons on the piano, Grand Organ, and in vocal culture. Prof. Depresse has taught at Norwich, Conn., Delaware, O., and in Detroit, with distinguished success. He is highly recommended as a gentleman and a musician.

Thanks to Chicago.

NEW YORK, February 29.—At a meeting of the Parnell Central Committee today, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to express to the people of Chicago the deep sense of satisfaction we have felt at the grand reception which they gave Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and that special thanks be conveyed to those who took a prominent part in organizing that demonstration.

The early bird catches the worm, and sometimes a bad cold, which however does no injustice to the old proverb, for with the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup colds are of no consequence. Price, 25 cents.

DOCTRINE OF TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

A PREACHMENT.

"The church bell, which elsewhere calls people together to worship God, calls them together in Scotland to listen to a *preachment*."—ISAAC TAYLOR.

His text was one that gave him room
To fume, and fulminate, and make
The house of God a house of gloom,
In which to make the sinner quake,
Corruption was the theme of it,
And Hell the lurid gleam of it.

Mankind, he preached, were poisoned through,
Corrupt without, corrupt within,
Black was the universal hue,
"In short," said he, "the book of sin,
On every side has wrecked you all,
Moral and intellectual."

He proved each man from head to foot
A mass of putrefying sore,
Thoughts festering in a heart of soot,
Sin oozing out at every pore:
The body and the soul of us,
The devil had the whole of us.

He loved his theme, 'twas clear enough,
For all the rottenness and dirt
And rank defilement of the stuff,
One felt he had the thinks at heart,
He hugged it so and handled it,
And dressed it up and dandled it.

He plunged past the gates of death
He mixed the sinners' awful cup,
Till hot and red he stopp'd for breath,
And mopped the perspiration up.
If terror could refashion us,
He did not spare the lash on us.

I saw him when his task was done:
His gown and morals packed away;
His deep self-satisfaction won:
His reeking supper on the tray:
And looking through the smoke of it,
'Twas then I saw the joke of it.

The pious wrath, the wordy run,
From practised mouth too glibly poured,
Which makes us feel that we have done
Some special service for the Lord,
Oh, the deceiving seed of it!
The tongue without the deed of it.

OLD EYES AND NEW.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

It is very easy to enter the store of some of the many opticians with which our city abounds and ask to be fitted with a pair of glasses. That worthy looks profund, asks sundry questions, perhaps places before your eyes a large card, upon which is printed the alphabet in large and small text, almost bringing one back to youthful days, when we first began to read. The glasses are given and the sight tested. At last the right focus is found, we are satisfied, and after satisfying the optician with his prices, depart. But how few stop to think where and when spectacles were first introduced or the amount of labor and machinery used in their manufacture.

Spectacles were supposed to have been invented as early as the thirteenth century, and are ascribed by some to Alexander di Spina, a Florentine monk, who died about the year 1311, or to his fellow townsman Solomon Armatus. They were also mentioned in a sermon preached by one Jordon di Rivalto in the year 1305; but it is more probable that the knowledge of them came through a Saracen named Alhazen, about the same time. Roger Bacon was also credited with the invention, but there seems to be no foundation for the assertion. The Chinese, we are told, have for ages used spectacles for the relief of defective vision. At first they were exceedingly clumsy, both in the lenses and in the frames, which were, for the most part, made of horn or tortoise shell. Very little improvement was made until the beginning of the present century, when light metal frames were substituted. From that time until the present rapid strides have been made in their manufacture, until the spectacle of to-day is as near perfection as it can be. Quite a large business was at one time transacted in importing these goods from England where they were chiefly made, Wolverhampton being the principal place. But English glasses are now rare, the market being supplied by American manufacturers, the glasses used being of a superior quality.

It is the prevailing notion among those who use these aids to vision that the opticians from whom they purchase these articles are the makers of them, but this is not so. No optician really knows how to manufacture a pair of spectacles. While some may know the theory, when asked to demonstrate it in practice they are immediately at a loss. Although there are to-day a few of the old-time spectacle makers who can be found sitting in their stores grinding steadily upon a piece of glass with a view of ultimately making a lens, the business is not carried to any great extent the opticans confining themselves principally to fitting the glasses after they have been manufactured.

It was not until a few years ago that machinery run by steam power was brought into use for the purpose. As in everything else in which the same power was first used the idea was considered impracticable, in consequence of the nature of the material, but to-day our own Keystone State posesses the largest and most complete steam spectacle factory in the world. Its goods are sought after in all the markets of Europe as being superior in workmanship to any yet produced. We are indebted to Messrs. T. A. Wilson & Co., of Reading, who are the proprietors, for courtesies received during a very pleasant visit to their works.

The white lens in use in the ordinary spectacle of commerce is made of the common window pane glass rolled in sheets; sometimes it is made into balls. From these are cut pieces of about one and a half inches in size, they are then taken into the grinding room and each piece cemented securely upon what is called a lap of semi-circle shape. These are made to fit into a corresponding curve or saucer, into which fine emery powder is introduced and subjected to a swift rotary motion. The gradual curve in the lap gives to the glass as it is ground a corresponding shape until the desired centre is reached; the lap is then taken out and subjected to warmth, which melts the cement sufficiently to permit the glass being removed and turned upon the opposite side, when the same process is renewed. This being completed, the lenses are detached again from the lap and taken to another department, where they are shaped to fit the frames. This is accomplished by a machine of extreme delicacy. Each piece of glass is put separately upon a rest, when a diamond is brought to bear upon it, moving in the form of an oval, thus cutting the desired size; but the edges, of course, are rough and sharp, and must be bevelled. For this purpose they are turned over into another set of hands, mostly girls, who have charge of the grindstones, which are about six inches in thickness. Each operator is provided with a gauge; the glass is taken between the forefinger and thumb and held sufficiently sideways to produce half the desired bevel; when it is attained it is again turned and the other side of the bevel completed. During this process it is constantly gauged in order to ascertain that the frame will close upon it without too much pressure, which would break the lens.

The next process to which the lens is subjected is that of "focussing," and requires extreme care. The person having this department to attend to is placed in a small room alone; across the entrance is hung a curtain, which is only drawn aside sufficiently to admit the required amount of light from a window several feet away, upon one of the top panes of which is placed a piece of heavy cardboard with a small hole cut in the centre representing the bull's eye of a target. Through this the rays of light shine upon the lens in the hands of a workman and is reflected through it to a dark background. The lens is then mowed back and forth upon an inch measure until the proper focus is attained. Say, for instance, the extreme end of the measure is sixty-two inches, the lens is placed at that but does not focus; it is gradually moved along inch by inch until, perhaps, it is brought to thirty-six inches. At this the proper height of centre or focus is attained, and it is then numbered thirty-six. The same operation is, of course, necessary with every lens. This accounts for the numbers which are upon spectacles or glasses of any kind when purchased. They are taken from this point into what is known as the assembling room, of which we wil speak presently.

We have, thus far, only spoken of the regular spectacle of commerce, but there are certain kinds of glasses ordered by physicians upon a formula on which special care is required, upon which a finer grade of tools is used. The laps in this case are worked by hand and adjusted by what is called a "sphercometer" to the one hundred and twenty-five thousandth part of an inch. The lap is rotated by a handle worked with the left hand, and has coarse emery powder sprinkled upon its surface. The glass or lens of the future is cemented to what is known as a "chuck," and is held by the right hand upon the revolving lap. This is continued until the proper centre is attained, which is determined by the reflection of a gas jet placed in front of the bench upon the glass until the true centre is reached. The light does not fall steadily upon it, but at that point it is perfectly steady. It should be stated here that in order to bring the lens to its requisite clearness emery powder and finer grades have to be used; the same operation is repeated upon the other side; the lens then undergoes the same process of focusing and bevelling as before stated. Glasses for myopic, hypermetropic and astigmatic eyes are also ground by hand, but receive a different motion; they are ground upon the plane of a cylinder, and receive a cylindrical motion; in every other respect the finishing is the same.

Another important branch in the manufacture of spectacles is the frame, without which, of course, they are not complete. These are composed of eleven distinct pieces, and are made in what is known as the steel department. The "temple rests," or pieces which cross the temple and rest upon the ears, are punched out of soft steel in one piece and afterwards tempered. So flexible are they that they may be bent back or even twisted over each other without breaking.

The nose piece or bridge is another portion. The wire from which this is cut is placed upon a reel, from which it passes into a machine, where it is cut into the required length. As the knife leaves it two dies take it and slightly turn up the ends, making a small groove therein at the same time. As this is accomplished a magnet, which is fastened a little above, falls down and picks up the piece, lifting it to a small brass shute, into which the piece is dropped immediately on its coming in contact with the brass. The magnet then returns to perform the same operation, and does the work as deftly and with more precision than fingers; the pieces are then turned over to another machine, where they are bent to shape. The eye pieces are cut by a somewhat similar process, and are grooved to receive the lens by being passed through rollers designed for that purpose. The lenses have been completed and the frames prepared, the different parts have arrived at what is known as the assembling room.

Here the different portions of the spectacle are brought together, the bridge of the frame fastened or soldered on the rims, the joints being attached to either end of the same and a small screw fitted, the temble rests also being fastened on to the joints by a tiny pin. The glasses are fitted in another part of the room, and the spectacles are then ready to be turned over to the finishers, whose duty it is to see that the focus is correct and everything complete before being put up into boxes to fill orders.

We have not been able to go more fully into detail, as our space will not permit, but have given a fair idea of what is done in the different stages of manufacture. The whole process is one of great interest, and so great is the speed that 2,500 pairs of glasses per diem is the result.

There are fashions in eye glasses as well as in clothing, and he who wears them betrays his social standing almost as though he bore the sign upon his hat. A glass stuck in one eye without painful distortion of the countenance is the ambition of hundreds of young men who ape to be considered "the style." A double glass mounted in gold, with broad ribbon attached, establishes the more elderly gentleman upon the plane of high respectability and wealth, and may surely be set down as a bank director or an insurance president, without reference to the directory. Glasses set in blue steel are scarcely less significant provided the broad ribbon is pendant from them, but when that is missing the sign is not infallible; it is safe however, to rate blue steel respectable, and the same may be said of glasses without rims. Tortoise shell is rarely seen surrounding the male eye, it is left for the gentler sex thus to adorn itself. Gold rims on a matron's glasses indicate a life of ease, a carrage, a brownstone front, a young lady who wears gold rimmed eye-glasses has invariably an angelice temper, and is altogether a most charming person. Wearers of steel rims are so few that an attempt to classify them must necessarily be imperfect, nevertheless the writer strongly suspects that they are those who have bidden farewell to thoughts of love and harmony, and have devoted their minds to maintaining the rights of the sex. Through circles of black rubber gaze some of the most beautiful of near-sighted eyes, some brilliant, some soft, some sparkling with fun, some mild as a devotee, all colors, all dispositions unite upon one idea in eye-glass mounting, but no man knoweth whether the wearer of the rubber rims be rich or poor, lowly or lofty, until he sees her grab as well as her general style.

Born Blind Yet Made to See.

The inexpressible delight of being delivered from imprisonment within one's own self through an inability to look out on this world of beautiful sights, can not be realized by those who have always seen but they will imagine and feel a thrill of pleasurable sympathy for the little son of Mr. W. P. Shanley of New Cumberland, W. Va., who through an operation by Dr. Sadler of this city last November, has had an eye totally blind from birth, restored to sight. Yesterday he underwent an operation on the other eye, which from all appearances will if possible excel the other in its result.

THE Queen's speech was written almost entirely by the Earl of Beaconsfield, though Earl Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury gave him some slight assistance.

"I'M GWINE BACK HOME TO DIE DAR."

["I'm aimin' ter git back home an' die dar!"—*Green Ruffin, colored North Carolina emigrant, before the Senate Exodus Committee.*]

Yas, boss, I'se been ter de "promis' lan' "
Whar de Wahhoh hunts de sea
An' dey said dat milk an' honey flow'd
For all us niggers free:
I sold my land', my waggin an' hoss,
An' tuck de "A'r Line road"
An' felt like de pilgrim at de cross
When he los' his heavy load,

Refrain:
But now I'se aimin' back fer home,
Fer de lan' ob pitch an' tar;
An' when I'm dar I'm gwine ter stay
Twell Gabril calls on judgment day;
I'm gwine back home to die dar!

Dar wuz col'ness in de a'r out dar,
And de folkees look'd dey frose us;
And de darkies die dar ebery day
From de chillin' winds dat blows;
Dar ain't no work to get an' do,
No pay fer what yer's done;
An' yer begs all day fer a bone ter eat,
An' starves from sun to sun.

I'm gwine back ez fast ez I kin
Ter de ole plantation home,
An' when I'se dar I won't leab agin,
Ter dem turrin parts ter roam;
Dar's fish in de Rhoanoke plenty ter eat,
Dar's possums in de trees,
Dar's rabbit an' deer fer a po'r man's meat,
An' de fox chase when yer please.

I'm gwine ter lib wid de fokes I kno,
De fokes dat kno's me too,
Whar dere's sunny land and sunny hearts,
An' frien's dat's stanch an' true:
Jes' keep de Nort an' Wes' ez yourn,
De Sout' ll do fer me.
I'm exodustin back ter de lan'
Dat's bes' on earf fer me!

—*Samuel W. Small, in the Sunday Gazette.*

THE RETURN FROM ELBA.

One of the Most Striking Incidents in Napoleon's Career.

On the 25th of February, 1815, the Princess Pauline gave a banquet to the principal inhabitants of the Island of Elba. With great secrecy Napoleon had made preparations to leave the Island and return to France. A small brig was at anchor in the offing, and three small merchant vessels. In these four vessels, during the night, a thousand troops were embarked—no one, not even the officers, knowing where they were bound. At mid-day, under a salute of cannon, the Emperor went on board the brig, and the little fleet set sail for the invasion of France, and the overthrow of the throne of the Bourbons, sustained by the immense standing army of France, and all the allied armies of Europe.

When the vessels were out of sight of land, Napoleon, gathering around him the whole ship's company of the brig, four hundred in number, said to them:

"We are going to France—to Paris."

The exhultation was boundless, for, notwithstanding past reverses, every soldier had unlimited confidence in the fortunes of the Emperor. The second day of their voyage a Bourbon man-of-war bore down upon them. The soldiers concealed themselves below, while Napoleon stood by the side of the captain on the quarter deck. After the exchange of a few words, the man-of-war inquired after the Emperor at Elba. Napoleon seized the trumpet and shouted over the water:

"He is marvelously well."

Toward evening of the third day the blue hills of France were seen in the splendor of the setting sun. In the early twilight of the next morning they had reached the shore in the Gulf of Juan, and the Emperor immediately landed his followers on the lonely beach and bivouacked in the olive grove near the shore. Pointing to an olive leaf, he said:

"It is the symbol of peace. It is a lucky omen, and it will be realized."

He only took men enough with him, as he said, to prevent his being "collared by the police,"

Most of the day was spent in landing the troops and stores, and at eleven o'clock at night the little army, now six hundred in number, with three small pieces of cannon, commenced their march of seven hundred miles for the conquest of the Capital of France. Fortresses on their line of march, which the labors of ages had strengthened, and which were garrisoned by two hundred thousand troops, they were first to subdue.

The moon shone brilliantly in a cloudless sky. Traveling rapidly all night and the next day, toward evening they reached without opposition the little town of Grasse, about fifty miles distant. Here the peasants crowded around the Emperor so enthusiastically that he afterward said:

"I could easily have taken two millions of these peasants with me to Paris,"

The next two days they advanced sixty miles to Digne, still encountering no foe. The next day they reached Gap, thirty miles further on their way. The enthusiasm was now so intense and universal that Napoleon needed no guard.

The next day they were approaching Grenoble. A strong garrison was stationed there. The commander posted his troops, six thousand in number, in a defile flanked by a mountain and a lake. Napoleon, with his retinue, approached and rode calmly along upon a gentle trot until within a hundred paces of the impassable wall of bayonets gleaming before him. Then dismounting, and folding his arms, he advanced to within ten paces of the troops. Every eye was fixed upon him, and there was silence as of death. There he stood, with the cocked hat and gray coat—the Little Corporal. "Fire!" shouted the commandant. Not a trigger was pulled. Had there been one single man among those six thousand willing to shoot, he would have received boundless rewards from the Bourbons, and the destinies of Europe would have been changed. Napoleon spread open the lappel of his coat, uncovered his breast, and said: "Soldiers, if there is one among you who would kill his Emperor, let him do it. Here I am."

After a moment's silence one voice shouted out "*Vive l' Empereur.*" It was the signal for a general burst of acclaim from soldiers and peasants, and for a scene of enthusiasm such as no other man on earth ever excited. All military order was at an end. The troops rushed in indescribable tumult around the Emperor, each one eager to grasp his hand, and tears of joy flowed freely. The Bourbon commander put spurs to his horse, and disappeared.

"I have come," said Napoleon, "because I rely upon the people and upon you. The throne of the Bourbons is illegitimate; it is not raised by the voice of the nation. The people are threatened with the renewal of those feudal abuses from which your victories had delivered them."

Grenoble was one of the most important fortified cities of France. It was midnight as Napoleon approached the walls. The commandants locked the gates and concealed the keys. They were powerless. The soldiers and people rose as one man, and tearing the hinges, in a countless crowd, dilirious with joy, rushed out to meet the Emperor. With torches and illuminations, and the ringing of bells and frantic shouts, they conducted him to his quarters.

Napoleon allowed his little band twenty-four hours rest at Grenoble, and then continued his journey towards Lyons. His path was thronged with rejoicing thousands, while bonfires blazed all night long on the ajacent hills. The intelligence of his landing had now reached Paris, and the Bourbons were in consternation. Lyons containing 200,000 inhabitants, was but 250 miles from the Capital. There were three regiments stationed there, and in addition, 20,000 of the National Guard, well disciplined and armed. But soldiers and officers all alike shouted "*Vive l' Empereur!*" and the whole city, like an inundation, surged from the gates to meet him. Never before had the streets of Lyons witnessed such a delirium of joy. Here Napoleon remained three days, organizing anew his Government, and attending to the myraid cases involved in governing a nation of thirty million of people, and preparing to meet the two million of troops which allied Europe had in arms against him.

On the 13th of March he resumed his movements toward Paris. He had now entered the most populous regions of France. The roads every where were lined with crowds. Triumphal arches spanned the streets of every village, while a continuous roar of acclaim accompained every step. At Chalons he was surprised to see several artillery pieces and ammunition wagons approaching. "They were sent by the Bourbons," said the populace, "to oppose you. We have taken them and offer them to you as a present."

It was no longer necessary to take any precautions for his safety, and he drove rapidly on, as defenseless as a private gentleman. On the 16th, in his open barouche, he drove sixty miles, from Autun to Avalon. At Auxerre, twenty-five miles further along, he met Marshal Ney. Here the Marshal abandoned the Bourbons and joined the Emperor, an abandonment which subsequently cost him his life.

On the 19th the Emperor traveled seventy-five miles to Fountainebleau. It was, however, four o'clock in the morning before he reached the palace. He was now within forty miles of the metropolis. The terrified Bourbons had fled to seek the protection of the armies of Northern Europe. They had, however, established at Melun, half way between Fountainebleau and Paris, a formidable force of nearly one hundred thousand troops, here intending to make their last stand. The royal army was drawn up in three lines, the intervals and flanks being armed with batteries, to contest the advance of Napoleon and his open barouche. About two o'clock in the afternoon the expectant army saw a carriage, followed by a few horsemen, descending a distant hill. The moment they descerned the cocked hat and gray surtout of the Emperor all was over with them. Pent-up love and enthusiasm burst all bounds. "*Vive l' Empereur!*" in thunder peals resounded from rank to rank. They rushed to meet their Emperor. He leaped from his carriage to receive them. Can pen or pencil discribe the scene? We must leave it in despair.

The Emperor now continued his progress to Paris, accompanied and followed by a crowd which no man could number. It was nine o'clock in the evening when he entered Paris and drove into the Courtyard of the Tuileries. The moment the carriage stopped he was seized by those next the door, borne aloft in their arms amid deafening cheers; through a dense and brilliant crowd of epaulets, hurried literally above the heads of the throng, up the great staircase, into the saloon of reception, where a splendid array of the Imperial Court, adorned with a profusion of violet bouquets, half concealed in the richest laces, received him with transports, and imprinted fervent kisses on his cheeks, his hands, and even his dress. Never was such a scene witnessed in history.

High art of Swindling.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

Two fellows whose money was almost entirely expended, determined that a wealthy hotel-keeper should be the means of replenishing their purses. Accordingly, one of them, giving up what money he had to the other, entered the premises of the selected victim, while his confederate kept out of sight. The visitor inquired for the landlord, to whom he propounded the query: "Can you give me a good dinner?" Of course the resourses of the establishment were equal to such a demand, and in a few minutes the "good dinner" was served and duly discussed. Then came the question of payment; but the guest had no money, and pointed out to his host that, had he possessed the "needful," he should have ordered what he had consumed, in the usual manner that he had simply sought information concerning the ability of the house and the inclination of its owner to supply him with a good dinner, and was much obliged for the same. A policeman was called in; but his decision leaned toward the impecunious dinner—it might be considered a debt, but the criminal law could do nothing. The guest departed. The landlord ground his teeth.

Not long after this, number two arrived with the query: "Can you give me a good dinner?" A smile of terrible meaning crossed the landlord's face. "Yes, yes," he replied, "take a seat." He hastened out, and returned with a bucket of water, which with his own hands he dashed over the applicant for a good dinner; who thereupon jumped to his feet and demanded an explanation for such extraordinary treatment. "Ha! ha!" laughed the meensed Bonifface, as he glared about for something where with to chastise the object of his wrath—"ha! ha! you fellows can't fool me twice in the same way." The visitor appeared astounded; the irate landlore appeared anxious to kick the visitor out.

A violent scene occurred. The would-be guest was denominated a swindler and a robber. The officer of the law was again summoned. Each made charges against the other. The infuriated host called in his solicitor. The visitor declared that he was perfectly willing and able to pay for what he required; exhibited his money, threatened proceedings for assault and battery, and vowed he would bring his action for slander as well. The landlord's solicitor considered his client was getting cheaply out of the scrape by paying down fifty pounds as a *solatium* for the wounded feelings and wet clothes of swindler number two!

Trading Morality in India.

[From Mrs. Aynsley's Book on India.]

At Ulwar the political agent wished to plant an avenue of trees on either side of the road in front of the shops, for the purpose of giving shade, and had decided to put in peepul trees, which are considered sacred by the Hindoos; but the bunniahs (or native shopkeepers), one and all, declared that if this was done they would not take the shops: and when pressed for a reason, replied; "It was because they could not tell untruths or swear falsely under their shade"; adding, "and how can we carry on business otherwise?" The force of this argument seems to have been acknowledged, as the point was yielded, and other trees have been planted instead.

A few days later, when we were at Delhi, I had an opportunity of assuring myself of the correctness of the anecdote. A Hindoo merchant brought some goods for sale to the bungalow where we were staying. His wares being very dear, I said to him: "Would you ask so much if you were standing under a peepul tree?" He replied: "No." I rejoined: "Suppose yourself in that position, and tell me what, under those circumstances, would be the price of the article I require?" The merchant at once named a lower, and I believe a correct sum.

The "Blood-Red Knight."

[From the London Telegraph.]

Burglary, is however, a much less common crime amoung the Celtic races than violence and robbery of the person, and, despite the multiplicity of agrarian outrages for which Ireland has always been infamous, it has often been boasted on the Green Isle that house robbery is an English rather than an Irish offence. An attempted burglary, which happened not far from Doneraile, in the County of Cork, is, indeed, still spoken of, so that the story has become historical, although the event occurred nearly seventy years ago.

On the morning of March 11, 1811, a gentleman named Purcell was in bed on the ground floor in a house of which he was the sole occupant. He was an eccentric old man, and reputed to be very wealthy. As he lay in bed he heard a noise in the next room, and through the open door he saw a man jump from the window-sill into the apartment. The intruder was followed by another, and altogether Mr. Purcell ascertained by listening acutely, that six robbers had got into his house. The moon was shining brightly, and the brave old man believing that his life would be forfeited, determined to sell it dearly. He concealed himself in the shade by the side of the doorway between the bedroom and sitting room, and, knife in hand, awaited the first comer, who fell fatally stabbed to the heart. A second thief advanced and thrust his gun into the room. Mr. Purcell saw that the muzzle was not pointed at his body, and, as the gun was discharged, struck its holder dead just below the collarbone. As the third of the band crept cautiously across the threshold, Mr. Purcell discovered that his knife was bent, and calmly straightened the blade between his teeth previous to plunging it into his third victim's heart.

The rest of the band, daunted by the intrepid resistance offered to them by a single old man, retreated to an open window, and, getting out of it with all speed, turned their backs upon a house which already contained three of their dead companions. Mr. Purcell, when the story was told to Mr. Perceval, then Prince Minister, was knighted for his bravery, and went ever afterwards by the name of "the Blood-red Knight."?

A MURDEROUS INCENDIARY.

He Robs a Church and Burns it to Conceal His Crime.

A Lady and Her Child Narrowly Escape Being Burned to Death.

By the time THE POST reaches its readers this morning, we trust, a man whose crime may take as high or as low rank, just as you please, as that of "Kelly, the Bum," who killed Wm. Penn Herriott, will be in the custody of the officers. For obvious reasons, as this article will show, it is not prudent to give the man's name here, but the particulars of his crime may briefly be stated. In last June the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Greensburg, was burned to the ground. It was a new structure, having just been completed, and on the very day of the night upon which it was burned seventy odd yards of new carpet had been put in the church, all of which had not yet been tacked down. The burning of the church set fire to the residence of Mr. Stewart, adjoining, which was an elegant residence with a mansard roof. The fire had gained considerable headway on the house when the citizens broke into it and rescued Mrs. Stewart and her child in an almost suffocated condition. From all the circumstances surrounding the case the citizens became satisfied that the burning of the church was the work of an incendiary, and that it had been done by some one to cover the evidences of a robbery. Careful investigation threw suspicion upon a man who was closely watched all the time until yesterday, when suspicion almost became a certainty. The suspected man was moving to the city and among the goods he put upon the cars were the identical carpet spoken of, the church clock and other articles known to have been in the church. Several of the young men of Greensburg accordingly jumped upon the first train and came to the city, where the services of the detectives were obtained and the goods found in a car at the transfer depot. A close watch was kept upon the car and late last evening the goods were removed by the man who was suspected. For some reason, however, the arrest of the man was deferred until this morning.

Considerable excitement prevails in Greensburg over the affair, and it is said that the man would stand a poor chance for his life should he be turned loose in a crowd of Greensburgers. The feeling against him is intensified from the fact that he came so near causing the death of Mrs. Stewart and her child.

How a King was Born.

King Alfonso of Spain, made his appearance in public at 3:45 A. M. on the 28th of November, 1858, on a gold platter and without any trappings of purple and fine linen. Such, at least, was the testimony furnished to the Czar by Prince Machael Galitzyn, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Isabella. His Excellency wrote as follows: "On the 28th of November, 1858, I was awakened suddenly at 3 o'clock in the morning by a royal halberdier, who brought me an invitation to betake myself without delay to the royal palace, in order to be present at the delivery of Her Majesty the Queen. Within half an hour I entered Her Majesty's private Cabinet, where I found numerous grandees and Ministers already assembled. A few minutes later the door of the Cabinet were thrown open, and the King Consort, Don Francisque d'Assisi, entered the room, bearing upon a golden salver the new-born infant, Don Alfonso, stark naked. Thus all present were to assure themselves that an heir to the throne had really come into the world."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.* 10

AN Ottowa correspondent writes that Speaker Macpherson having caught a serious cold by dining at Rideau Hall, the residence of Lord Lorne, in silk stockings, another Speaker will have to be appointed, as there is no provision for a Deputy Speaker.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS.

Scenes About the Headquarters of the Candidates.

The Race in Ohio—Anti-Third Termers in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The full reports received from New York have somewhat dulled the edge of the Grant enthusiasm, but his friends here are as hopeful as ever. They claim that Illinois and other great States will follow New York when the time comes, but by a very much larger majority. The Grant majority in New York was less than his friends here expected, but they are assured of a unit on the first ballot. At the Sherman headquarters there is great activity in answering letters and distributing documents. An intimate friend of Secretary Sherman says that the Secretary is not at all discouraged by the outlook in New York. At the Blaine headquarters there is an activity and bustle equal to that which prevails at the Sherman club-rooms. The Grant men have no headquarters here, and will have none. They claim that nothing of the sort is necessary till after his nomination, which they predict as certain to take place. Senator Blaine has returned from New York. It is said that he told his friends that he was not disappointed over the result, because he expected it. He advises his friends not to make a bitter fight against Grant's friends, but at the same time to honorably and vigorously press his claims before the Convention. Congressman Frye says he considers Mr. Blaine much stronger now than he was at this time four years ago, and thinks the chances of his nomination are excellent.

THE RACE IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Following is a recapitulation of the interviews from one hundred and eleven localities in Ohio:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Thurman	2,257	Sherman	3,521
Tilden	1,396	Blaine	2,326
Hendricks	621	Grant	1,196
Seymour	383	Garfield	263
Hancock	252	Hayes	245
Bayard	145	Washburne	126
Jewett	83	Conkling	17
Pendleton	60	Bristow	17
Ewing	28	Edmunds	9
McClellan	22	General Sherman	8
Bishop	10	Foster	8
Scattering	60	Scattering	71
Nominee	266	Nominee	237
No Choice	285	No Choice	192
Total	5,870	Total	8,181

A JEWETT BOOM.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 27.—The friends of the Hon. H. J. Jewett are manifesting considerable activity in their initial movements for the formation of a Jewett Club in this city. A meeting has been called for next Monday night, and among the speakers announced for the occasion is Hon. John O'Neill, former law partner of Mr. Jewett. Several other Democratic orators of local celebrity will take part in the meeting. Jewett's friends here are much encouraged by the flattering mention made of him in the Eastern press and in dispatches from Washington and New York and in Cincinnati papers. An editorial remark in the *Commercial*, that Jewett had a pure personal and political record, is regarded as embodying the strongest argument in his favor.

ANTI-THIRD TERMERS.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—The anti-Grant movement in this city has received a sudden impetus during the present week, or its leaders have concluded the proper time has come to make an open fight. Meetings have been held lately, and the program of this wing of the party—which now includes many strong men besides Henderson—will soon be made public. The fight, it is announced, will not be made on an anti-Grant, but on an anti-third term platform, and arrangements have been made for the holding of a mass convention in St. Louis next Saturday night to give an expression of the sentiment on that question. A number of very prominent Republicans are enlisted in the movement, and it is likely that a large number of signers will be procured to a call which will be circulated as a preliminary step in the anti-boom.

FUN IN CONGRESS.

A Wisconsin Editor and Publisher Bull-Dozing the House.

Telling a Good Many Plain Truths in a Blunt Shape.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The dignity of Congress, the Lower House at all events, got a severe shock yesterday, through the memorial of the Wisconsin Editorial and publishers Association asking for the remission of all tariff duties on chemical and such other dutiable articles as enter into the manufacture of paper, and also the repeal of the duty on type. The memorial was proposed by Geo. W. Peck, Esq., President of the Wisconsin Publishers Association, and is as follows:

MILWAUKEE, February 20, 1880.

To the Senators and Members of Congress:

It becomes my painful official duty to address you a few lines, and if you will pay attention and allow the ideas herein advanced to gently enter your several systems without the aid of a surgical operation or a shot gun, it will be a cussed sight more than we have a right to expect. At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editors and Publishers' Association, held last June at Oshkosh, after the members had been formally admitted to the Insane Asylum, they passed the following whereases and resolutions, between free lunches and picnics, and made me the humble instrument of torture to bring the aforesaid whereases and resolutions to your attention:

WHEREAS, The type foundries of the United States have formed a combination for the purpose of imposing such terms and regulations as they choose upon tra le; and

WHEREAS, They have been and are using their organization to the great disadvantage and injury of their patrons, the printers and publishers of the country; and

WHEREAS, The ordinary and permanent difficulties in the way of obtaining type from foreign countries are such as to afford ample protection to American type foundries without the addition of the safeguard of a tariff; therefore

Resolved, That the just interests of the printers and publishers of the United States require that the tariff on type metal and type be removed.

Resolved, That the Representatives of Wisconsin in Congress are urgently requested to use their influence and efforts to secure a speedy abolition of such tariff.

Now that you have read the resolutions, it is a supposable case that you will feel that your next duty is to throw them into the waste basket. In the name of 40,000,000 people, be the same more or less, I ask you not to lose your cud, but ruminate, as it were, and think over the highway robbery that is being practiced upon your unsophisticated constituents by the type founders, who are foundering the newspapers. As it is now they stand at the entrance of the editorial sanctum and take the money that comes in on subscription, and only allow the publisher the cord wood and farm produce. By the protection your alleged honorable body affords them, in the way of tariff, they grapple the throat of every newspaper in America, and say "Keno," while the newspaper publisher can only return his chips to the dealer and say "O, hell!" Every article that is used by the newspaper man, excepting second-hand ulster overcoats and liver, is protected by a tariff that makes the cold chills run up his spine.

Another thing that the association did not pass any resolutions about, but which they probably will at the next meeting, if there are enough of them left outside of the poor house to meet, before they meet on that beautiful shore, is the recent action of the manufacturers of paper, who are endeavoring to screw down the lid of the newspaper coffin which the type founders are preparing for the grave. In the last three months by their own sweet will, they have run the price of paper up almost a hundred per cent. There is nothing to prevent them from doing it, as foreign manufactured paper is kept out of the country by the tariff. Every article that goes into the construction of rag paper, except basswood, sweat and water, has a tariff on it. The soda, the asafœtida and blue mass, or whatever is used, has a corn on it in the shape of a tariff, so that the paper manufacturing three card monte chaps have an excuse to bleed newspapers to the last drop. What the newspapers want, and they believe it is not an unreasonable demand, is the removal of the tariff on type, on rags, on paper, and on all chemicals used in the manufacture of paper.

The newspapers of the country believe they are entitled to some consideration at your hands. They are in many instances the instruments through which many of you have attained the positions you now hold, and they have never got much from you except Patent Office reports and agricultural documents. They have set up nights for you, and done dirty work that may bar them out of participation in the chariot races in the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and now they demand that you protect them from the type founding and paper making grasshoppers before it is everlastingly too late.

Not being one of the "d—d literary fellers" so touchingly alluded to by the great Senator, Simon Cameron, this epistle to you Corinthians may be a little raw and not as polished as it should be, but it tries to represent the feelings of the newspaper men of Wisconsin in language that the wayfaring man, though a diabolical idiot, can understand, and it means business. If you great men pass a bill to give us relief, you will strike it rich, and don't you forget it.

Yours about mad enough,

GEORGE W. PECK,
President Wisconsin Editors and Publishers' Association.

GRANT CAN'T BE ELECTED.

The Objections to His Candidacy.

[From the Penn Monthly.]

Such shrewd people as our professional politicians might be expected to bear in mind that it is one thing to select a candidate, but quite another thing to elect him. It may be possible—we hope it is not—to nominate either Mr. Grant or his competitor at Chicago; but we are satisfied that neither of these gentlemen would, if thus nominated, be honored with the suffrages necessary to his elevation to the Presidency. Either of them will be placed between two fires from the moment of his nomination. The day when the stalwart Republicans were strong enough, not only to control party conventions, but to command the votes of the majority, is gone—let us hope, forever. The candidate now to be chosen is one who can command the suffrages of all sections of the party. In the steps thus far taken toward his selection, we have heard chiefly the voices of those who will vote for any candidate the party may choose to put in nomination, which is after all, although the largest section of the party, the least important in its councils.

The least of the objections to General Grant is that which regards the third term. If he had shown himself an unexceptionable President during the eight years he was in office we might bear with the violation of the unwritten tradition which requires our chief statesman to become a nobody just about the time when his hands have become used to the reins of power. But Mr. Grant is very far from being an unexceptional President. Through the mellowing influences of time his faults, like the sins of the rebellion, have been hid under a charitable oblivion; but his candidacy, if secured by the support of the most objectionable and unscrupulous men in the party, will bring everything back into the hard, stern light of day. It will be remembered that his mismanagement forced a large section of the party into revolt at the end of his first administration, when the party was still strong enough to ignore such revolts. (The Southern Republican vote was a reality in those days, and Northern States which have long been reckoned doubtful were solidly on the Republican side.) During his second term of office he continued and intensified all the faults of the first. He associated the name of the President with those of such worthies as Belknap and Murphy. He stood stolidly in the way of every measure of political reform. He broke down the prestige of the party even in the North, until the 763,000 popular majority in 1872 became a Democratic popular majority of 251,000 in 1876. It is true that there has been a turn in the tide since 1876; but it is not so great and decided as to warrant the Republicans in taking any risks. General Grant, as the nominee of the Conklings and the Camerons, cannot command the undivided support of the party. Mr. Blaine cannot; Mr. Sherman cannot. And the candidate chosen in Chicago should be one who can.

FIGURES ON PETROLEUM.

The Operations During February Unusually Active.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., February 29.—The operations in the petroleum field during February were unusually active. The *Derrick's* monthly report, which is the only authority accepted by all oil men, which will be published to-morrow morning, will show that during the month 275 wells were completed with a daily production of 7,744 barrels against 242 in January, producing 6,228 barrels on the last day of February; 578 rigs were up and 480 wells were drilling against 445 rigs and 450 wells at the close of January. In consequence of great activity the market closed very heavy on Saturday evening.

F. W. B.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, February 29.—The *Morning Herald* will publish to-morrow the following statistics relating to the petroleum developments of the past month: During the month ending yesterday there were completed 268 wells, 220 in the upper and 48 in the lower oil fields, giving a production of 4,553 barrels with an average of 17 barrels per well, while in the preceding month 320 wells were finished, producing 4,816 barrels, with an average slightly under the February showing. The number of wells completed in February is 52 less than in January, 6 more than in December and 31 more than in November. In October there were completed 69 more than in September and 97 less than

Weekly Post.

BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention not meeting until the 22nd of June, affords some advantages to the party in this State in the way of organization. The State Convention will not probably be called before the middle or latter part of May. We hardly think there is any purpose to adopt the CAMERON plan and take snap-judgment on the Democratic masses, by calling the Convention at so early a date as to give excuse to county committees to select delegates to the State Convention, and thereby control the selection of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic nomination for President, without consulting the people. There should be ample time given for the calling and assembling of county conventions, and in many counties the nominations of local candidates can be made by the same conventions that elect delegates to the State Conventions. So far as practicable we hope to see these county conventions select delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention. There will be two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district, and when two or more counties are joined in a district the selection can be made by conference as in the case of candidates for Congress. This is a much better plan than to remit the selection to the delegates elected to the State Convention, because it brings the choice more directly to the people. The delegates to Cincinnati appointed in this way can be reported to the State Convention by the delegates to that body. In some counties and districts this method will most certainly be adopted, and it would promote harmony and good feeling to make it general. The Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention should not be elected in the interest of politicans or aspirants in or out of the State, by any sort of sharp management, but should faithfully reflect the sentiment of the Democratic party of the Commonwealth. Their choice should be the choice of the delegation and receive its faithful and energetic support. The honest thinking men of both parties are disgusted with the recent exhibitions of trickery and personal rule in the Republican Convention, and our confidence is very great that nothing of the sort will be tolerated or attempted in the Democratic State Convention. It is an indisputable fact that on a fair test GRANT could not carry the Republicans of a single county of the State against BLAINE, yet CAMERON, setting aside the people, has dictated a GRANT delegation and instructed it to vote as a unit. The Democracy will permit no such personal dictation as this. They have an instinctive dread against anything approaching Cameronism in their party, for they have witnessed for years its baleful and corrupting influence on the Republican party, so that that party has lost all manhood and independence, and has become the docile instrument of one man power. That man CAMERON!

The work of the canvass either for State, national or local candidates will not commence until after the Cincinnati nomination. Then there will be lively times and uninterrupted activity until November.

The County Committees, as has been done in this county, on the notice given of the meeting of the State Committee, can at once set their local machinery in operrtions for County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, without waiting for the formal call by the Committee.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

Politicians may debate, platforms declare, and Congress and Legislatures enact, but after all it is to the Supreme Court that we look for the final settlement of political principles, in so far as they may come before it for adjudication. Nor is this conclusive, for what the Supreme Court may declare to be the law one year it may reverse the next year, by the simple method of enlarging the court and appointing new judges, as done by General GRANT to secure a decision favorable to the constitutionality of the legal tender issues. And there is also a question of public policy that intervenes. It is by no means incumbent on Congress to retain all laws declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. A thousand Supreme Court decisions would not make the Federal election laws honest or fair, for the so-called Federal control over elections, of which the Republicans talk, amounts to nothing more than partisan control. If political conditions were reversed, and Democratic Marshals appointed thousands of partisan deputies, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to do political work for the Democratic party, the opposition would have the same grounds of complaint the Democrats have now, and we would hear from them them in a very lively manner.

The Supreme Court on Monday rendered several important decisions of a semi-political character, briefly referred to in our telegraphic reports. A full understanding of the limits of these decisions, or rather of the opinions announcing them, cannot be had until their full text is published, but that they are of importance is apparent.

In a case appealed from the Supreme Court of West Virginia, in which the plaintiff in error was convicted of murder in the first degree, the Supreme Court at Washington sets the verdict aside, declaring the act of the State unconstitutional excluding colored citizens from juries. The point in the decision which will attract general interest is that any State law which excludes colored citizens from the jury in a case where a colored citizen is being tried for his life, is a denial of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

There was a case from Virginia of a somewhat similar character. This was a petition for a *mandamus* on the United States District Judge RIVES, to restore to State authority two colored prisoners indicted in the State Courts for murder, and taken by Judge RIVES out of the possession of the States officials and held for trial in the Federal Court, on the ground the State Courts refused to modify the *venire* so that one-third of the jury should be colored men. But, unlike the case from West Virginia, in Virginia there was no constitutional or legal disqualification of negroes as jurors. The State judge exercised his discretion in excluding them for other causes than race or color. The Supreme Court sustains the State Court, and sends the prisoners back to it for trial. The opinion of the Court declares:

> A mixed jury in a particular case is not essential to equal protection of the law. It is a right to which any colored man is entitled, that in the selection of jurors to pass upon his life, liberty or property, there shall be no exclusion of his race and no discrimination against them because of his color. But that is a different thing from that which was claimed as of right and denied in the State Court, viz.: A right to have the jury composed in part of colored men. From these principles it follows that the Federal court had no rightful jurisdiction of the case, and that the writ of mandamus for the restoration of the prisoners to the State authorities must be granted and the Court so orders.

A more independent decision, however, than either of these, is that in the case of Judge COLES, a State Judge in Virginia, indicted in the U. S. Court for excluding all colored citizens from juries on account of their color, and in violation of the Federal law to enforce the Fourteenth amendment. Judge COLES sought relief from indictment by a *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court, but this tribunal declares the proceeding against him legal. The opinion of the Court concludes as follows:

> The constitutional amendment was ordained to secure equal rights to all persons, and to assure all persons the enjoyment of such rights. Power was given Congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Such legislation must act upon persons, not upon the abstract thing denominated a State, but upon the persons who are agents of the State in the denial of rights which were intended to be secured. Such is the act of March 4, 1875, and it is fully authorized by the Constitution. The act of defendant in selecting jurors was a ministerial, not a judicial act, and being charged with the performance of that duty, although he derived his authority from the State, the defendant was bound in the discharge of his duties to obey the Federal Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof. The petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* is therefore denied.

Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD dissented from this decision, and the latter in a lengthy opinion characterized it as a big step towards a centralized government. There is no mistaking Justice FIELD'S opinion, and this extract is of great interest. He says:

> Nothing could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence of the States, and impose humiliating and degrading dependence upon the central Government, engendering constant irritation and destroying that domestic tranquility which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to insure—than the doctrine, asserted in this case, that Congress can exercise coercive authority over judicial officers of States in the discharge of their duties. It will only be another step in the same direction toward consolidation when it assumes to exercise similar coercive authority over Governors and Legislators of States. * * * The first imprisonment of the petitioner was unlawful, and his release should be ordered. Those who regard the independence of States in all their reserved powers, and this includes the independence of their Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, as essential to the successful maintenance of our form of government, cannot fail to view with apprehension for the future the indictment in a court of the United States of a judicial officer of the State for the manner in which he has discharged his duties under her laws, and of which she makes no complaint. The proceeding is a gross offense to the State. It is an attack upon her sovereignty in matters over which she has never surrendered her jurisdiction. The doctrine which sustains it, carried to its logical conclusion, would degrade and sink her to the level of a mere local municipal corporation. For if Congress can punish an officer of a State for the manner in which he discharges his duties under her laws, it can fix the nature and extent of the punishment. It may imprison for life or punish by his removal from office, and if it can make exclusions of persons from jury service on account of race or color a criminal offence, it can make their exclusion from office on that account also criminal, and adopting the doctrine of the district Judge in this case, the failure to appoint them to office will be presumptive evidence of their exclusion on that ground. To such a result the doctrine logically leads. The legislation of Congress was founded and is sanctioned by this Court, upon a theory as to what constitutes the equal protection of the laws, which is purely speculative, not warranted by any experience of the country, and not in accord with the people as to the meaning of those terms since the organization of the Government.

In another case on Monday, the Court decided on an appeal from Tennessee, that a United States revenue officer indicted for the murder of a citizen of Tennessee, must be tried for murder in the Federal and not the State Courts. This is the strong point of this decision:

> The United States, the Court holds, is a government with authority extending over the whole territory of the Union, acting upon the States and the people of the States. While it is limited in the number of its powers, so far as the sovereignity extends it is supreme. No State can exclude it from exercising any authority conferred upon it by the constitution, obstruct its authorized officers against its will, or withhold from it for a moment the cognizance of any subject which that instrument has committed to it. The general government must cease to exist whenever it loses the power of protecting itself in the exercise of its constitutional power. It can act only through the officers and agents, and they must act within the States. If when thus acting, and within the scope of their authority, those officers can be arrested and brought to trial in a State Court on an alleged offence against the law of the State, yet warranted by the the Federal authority they possess, and if the general government is powerless to interfere at once for their protection, if their protection must be left to the action of the State Court, the operations of the general government may at any time be arrested at the will of one of its members. No such element of weakness is to be found in the constitution.

These cases are of no special importance in themselves, but in the principles on which they are based, of aggrandizing the powers of the Federal Government, as Justice FIELDS points out, there is hardly any limit in their sweep, as their doctrines degrade and sink the State Governments to the level of a mere local municipal corporation.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

The *Gazette* talks about "disreputable methods employed by Bourbon politicians" in carrying elections in South Carolina. It takes a CAMERON organ to do this sort of thing; but why go so far away as South Carolina to assail political wickedness? It is rarely in this country that there has been such bold, unblushing villainy, as at Philadelphia at the recent February election; but if we mistake not the *Gazette* has excluded all reference to it even in its news columns. It is so much more convenient to assail another party in a distant State for the very crimes your own party is committing at home. In this way a reputation for radical morality can be built up at the cost of a little hypocrisy: and this is especially the case when the appeal is made to a party in which ignorance and fanaticism predominates, as it does in the Republican party. We have heard Republican politicians declaim loudly, and probably as sincerely as the *Gazette* does, of election frauds at the South, whose sole title to the influential position they hold in their party is their capacity for political knavery of all kinds, from setting-up a primary with whisky and free fighting to stuffing ballot boxes and forging election returns.

At the recent election in Philadelphia, to secure the success of local ringsters the ballot boxes were stuffed in many divisions by Republican politicians who, like the *Gazette*, are much concerned about the purity of elections in South Carolina. In one case a leading Republican politician, a member of the Select Council, and a deputy of Prothonotary MANN, entered the voting room after the count, drove away the election officers, and altered the returns so as to change the majority against the ring candidate to a majority for him. And when the scoundrel was brought before Judge LUDLOW and the other Common Pleas Judges who were canvassing the returns, who should appear as his advisers and counsel but the notorious ring lawyer, MANN, and the Chairman of the Republican City Committee, KNEASS!

When the *Gazette* has such rascality and election frauds here at home, committed under the auspices of the leaders of its own party, it is delightfully cool to see it make excursions a thousand miles away for the same sins, on which to vent its abstract moralities. It is a trifle thin this sort of business, and only suggestive of the "stop thief" cry from a flying pickpocket.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

According to specials from Washington, every thing has been arranged and Mr. CAMERON'S Marshal, KERNS, for the eastern district, will be confirmed by the Senate for another term. When his name was sent in, some months ago, it was loudly declared Senator WALLACE would insist on his rejection, because of his methods in enforcing the Federal election laws, which were exposed by the investigations of the Senate Committee, conducted by Mr. WALLACE. KERNS appointed for the election of 1878, nearly 800 deputy marshals, mainly selected from the criminal and bummer class of Philadelphia, and a large portion of them were massed in Speaker RANDALL'S district to defeat his election. Mr. WALLACE in the elaborate and able speech he made in the Senate at the extra session, in May, 1879, incorporated a list of these deputies, exposing their infamous character. Marshal KERNS when put on the witness stand, admitted there was no necessity for their appointment, that the local authorities were ample to protect the elections, and that he made the appointments on partizan grounds. In other words he appointed 800 deputy marshals, at five dollars a day for ten days, for no other purpose than to aid in electing CAMERON members of the Legislature and to defeat the re-election of Speaker RANDALL. The strong and burning words of indignation with which Senator WALLACE characterized this proceeding hardly prepared us for the announcement he has joined hands with Mr. CAMERON to secure KERNS' confirmation by a Democratic Senate. The Republican Senator had forced KERNS' appointment from Mr. HAYES over GEORGE H. STUART, who was earnestly pressed for the place by the better class of Philadelphians. Mr. WALLACE'S approval of the appointment, under "the courtesy of the Senate," secures its confirmation by the Democratic Senate, just as his protest would have caused KERNS' rejection. The *entente cordiale* existing between Senators CAMERON and WALLACE in the matter of appointments to office is one of those fragrant political flowers which hang over the walls of party division, of which General GARFIELD made mention in his pretty speech some weeks ago. Senator CAMERON works the White House and Senator WALLACE the Senate Chamber. It is delightful—charming. Only we would suggest to our Democratic Senator in revising his singularly able and exhaustive speech of May 29, 1879, for circulation this fall, to omit his trenchant criticisms of KERNS and his bulldozing deputies, one of whom, according to this same speech, dragged a Democratic judge of election from his duties at the polling booth to prison. JOHNNY DAVENPORT in New York hardly achieved such an outrage on the freedom of elections.

The confirmation of Marshal KERNS, of course condones and indorses the numberless outrages on the freedom and honesty of elections committed by him and his deputies in the campaign of 1878, and will encourage him to further exertions in the same line during the approaching Presidential campaign. He may possibly manage to enroll a force from the criminal class sufficient to capture the only Democratic district in the city, which happens to be that of Speaker RANDALL. But the Democracy of the State would have no right to complain of any thing KERNS may do, for Mr. WALLACE, our Democratic Senator, is content to stand by and see him retained in office, when his protest would ensure his rejection. Marshal KERNS will not be Mr. HAYES' or Mr. CAMERON'S contribution to the ring machine in Phiiadelphia so much as Senator WALLACE'S. There are considerations in all these matters, and that is what we are a little curious about.

An alarming report comes from Kansas that the exodusters from the South are mainly "town niggers," the most worthless and idle of the race. It is suspected the Confederate brigadiers have, in their alleged hostility to the North as a whole, and to Kansas in particular, in a spirit of revenge and economy, scoured the Southern towns, collecting the blind, the halt, the old and the imbecile black paupers, and turned them over to the political railroad agents as refugees from the land of the shotgun. The commissions on the railroad tickets sold being the sole object of these political agents, they eagerly accepted the paupers, provided their fare North was paid. The investment of small sums of money in the purchase of railroad tickets to secure permanent relief from the expense of supporting these paupers was cheaper than feeding them until they died. So they were sent North. Trusting to the efforts sure to be made by long-haired men and short-haired women to excite the sympathy of tender-hearted and credulous Northern people for the unfortunate emigrants as to induce them to come to the rescue with food, money and clothing, the Brigadiers unloaded their paupers on Kansas. This may or may not be true. If correct, it is a smart bit of Southern Yankeeism. An interesting letter is printed elsewhere on the condition of the Kansas exodusters, and the effect of their pauper labor competition on the white workingmen of the State.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks two things are now apparent about the Presidential situation, and that is the general tendency is towards the nomination of GRANT and TILDEN by the Republican and Democratic Conventions. This is our judgment of the situation. The *Times* attributes the probable nomination of GRANT to the power of the CAMERON-CONKLING-LOGAN machine, and alleges the Republican masses are against it wherever they have been consulted. This is correct, but they are not powerful enough to overcome the machine. The power it developed in Pennsylvania it has shown in other States, by the same methods to a greater or less extent. On the Democratic side, these conditions are reversed. The active politicains are largely against TILDEN, for divers reasons, but mainly that he lacks availability. The Democratic people on the other hand are largely for him, and this is shown beyond doubt wherever there has been a test. It is no personal admiration of Mr. TILDEN that impels the people to demand his nomination, but solely an all-pervading sense that the great wrong of 1876, which is felt as a personal matter by millions, can only be righted and the freedom of election maintained. with him as a candidate in 1880. That's all there is in the TILDEN movement. It is a ground-swell upwards from "the common people," as Mr. LINCOLN liked to style them. The GRANT movement is on a descending scale, from the political managers and the corruptionists and jobbers of the old GRANT regime, down to the mass of the Republican party. We shall be well satisfied if the opposing candidates are TILDEN and GRANT.

THE Star Route Deficiency bill was acted on by the Senate Committee on appropriations yesterday. An attempt was made to add half a million to the appropriation, but it was defeated, all the Democratic members of the Committee voting against the increase except Mr. WALLACE, who voted with the Republicans for it. BECK of Kentucky, had an amendment in the shape of a preamble, added to the bill declaring that the responsibility for the deficiency was because of the disregard of law by the Postoffice Department. There is a current rumor that this Star mail route business is largely in the hands of a Philadelphia combination, which probably accounts for the extra half million Senator WALLACE wanted to attach to the appropriation.

THE nameless outrage by a colored brute on a white girl of respectable familiy and unsullied character at Washington some nights ago, has created a profound sensation at the capital. The affianced husband of the poor girl attempted to organize a lynching party but the authorities were too vigilant. The crime was accompanied by the most fearful cruelty, and the victim's death is reported by telegraph. In South Carolina on Monday a similar crime on a white woman, by a negro, resulted in the lynching of the negro by an armed force consisting largely of the relatives of the outraged woman.

THE Washington *Capital* states that the Illinois delegation in the Cincinnati Convention will, in all probability, present the name of Colonel WILLIAM R. MORRISON for the Presidential nomination. His war record and course in Congress on measures relating to the tariff, corporations, and economical government are ecclared to be invulnerable, and the *Capital* thinks if he runs against GRANT there would be a repetition of the PIERCE-SCOTT campaign of 1852.

IT is encouraging to wrestlers with "15" to know that "the number of permutations" possible is 1,307,674,368,000. We have not counted but the New York *Herald* has, and it is a reliable paper.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE decrease in the public debt in February was $5,672,019.

BLAINE it is now conceded is JAY GOULD'S candidate. With him as President GOULD thinks he would get away with the THURMAN law.

ABOUT the only name we have seen in connection with the nomination for Auditor General is EDWARD HERRICK, who has been General SCHELL'S chief clerk since the latter assumed the office. That alone is high proof of Mr. HERRICK'S capacity and integrity.

VARIOUS Washington correspondents represent Senator WALLACE as active in the House in championing the Star mail service deficiency appropriations, for which expenditures General HAWLEY said in his speech the Postmaster General should be impeached.

THE New York *Tribune* carries Pennsylvania handsomely for BLAINE in its postal card canvass, but the trouble is CAMERON has the fifty-eight delegates and the unit rule. The delegates vote and the *Tribune* growlers don't, which makes a very important difference.

ONE result of negro suffrage and of the fusion of the colored voters, white Republicans and readjusters in Virginia, is the passage by the Legislature of a bill scaling the State debt from thirty-three to twenty millions. The Democratic Governor, HOLLIDAY, will probably veto the bill.

THE Czar celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne on Tuesday, doing many gracious things in the way of pardons and rewards. But he failed to give the Russian people a constitution. So far none of the surprises predicted by the Nihilists as their part in the celebration have been reported.

THE *Chronicle* believes "honesty pays in politics." Has it reference to the $260,875 19 paid out of the United States Treasury annually, on the motion of Fraudulent HAYES to the forgers, perjurers and frauds who stole the Presidency for him in the name of the Republican party? Call old WELLS, ANDERSON, AGNES JENKS and PINKSTON.

EXCEPT a bill amending the national banking law so as to permit banks to loan money on real estate, it is predicted that no financial measure will be reported at the present session of Congress by the committee on banking and currency. Mr. BUCKNER, the chairman, favors this bill because he believes it to be in the interest of farmers, who frequently have no security for a loan except land.

THE instructed delegates to the Republican National Convention to date stand:

For Grant	132
For Edmunds	10
For Blaine	20
For Sherman	2

This takes in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Indiana, and includes something less than one-fourth of the Convention.

THE Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday, by a vote of seven to six, indefinitely portponed bills before it reducing the duties on steel rails, sugar, salt, etc. The only bills reducing the tariff passed of late years were those introduced when the Republicans controlled both branches of Congress and GRANT was President. They made a sweeping reduction on the duties on iron, steel, coal, glass, cotton fabrics, etc.

WHAT promises to be a remarkable labor lock-out is threatened in New York. The piano makers in the factories of Steinway & Son having struck for higher wages, the other piano makers of the city, forty in number and employing 4,000 men, have given notice that they will close their factories in case the employees of Steinway & Son do not resume work at the old rates prior to March 13. In that event the funds of the Piano Makers' Union will be severely taxed to furnish support to many who will need aid.

GENERAL HAWLEY of Connecticut, in a speech in the House on Wednesday, on the Star route, declared that the Postmaster General had laid himself liable to impeachment by his open, shameless and defiant violation of the laws of the United States, but when we came to examine the *Congressional Record* we found this very grave accusation altogether stricken out. It seems to us Gen. Hawley, of whom better things was expected, is in a small business.

A Tilden Straw from Ohio.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, February 28, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I have made a tour of our town and got as near as possible the views of busfness men as to their choice for President. Out of 61 Democrats, there were for—

Tilden	50	Thurman	2
Seymour	2	Jewell	2
Bayard	2	Hendricks	3

Out of 78 Republicans, there were for—

Blaine	66	Ben Harris on	2
Sherman	3	Grant	7

Of course I did not see near all of our business men, but from this you can see about how our citizens stand. J. M. R.

Lynching of a Lecherous Negro.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—On Saturday last a one-armed negro named Louis Kinder outrageously assaulted a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's Station, Colleton county. Kinder was captured about four o'clock on Sunday morning by a white and black posse. He was taken to the scene of the outrage and identified by the woman. On Monday morning he was started for the Walterboro' jail, under a strong guard. On the way the guard were overpowered by an armed force, consisting largely of relatives of the outraged woman, and Kinder was conveyed to a secluded spot in the woods, and preparations made to hang him. At the last moment he acknowledged the outrage, and confessed to having outraged a colored woman in Newbury six years ago, to killing a colored girl near King's Tree last April, to four burglaries and innumerable thefts. At half-past ten he was hanged, and after firing a volley of pistol shots into the body the crowd quietly dispersed.

Good News for the Afflicted.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, whose rooms at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been so constantly crowded, has been persuaded to remain two weeks longer—to the 15th of March. Within the last four weeks he has operated upon and prescribed for over seven hundred patients. A synopsis of a few of the operations can be found in our last week's issue.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

WHICH SHE DID.

He axed if he might see her home:
She axed him into tea;
He never hesitated, but
Axepted speedily.

Axminster carpets on the floor,
And things Axessory;
"I wonder," thought he, "is this all
Axessible to me?"

Just then the widow R. came home
Quite axidentally,
And with her broom that young man's leave
Axelerated she.

—[*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Put away his crack brain puzzle,
He has climbed the asylum stair:
Numbers 13, 15, 14,
Turned his head and sent him there.

—[*Utica Observer.*

A BROTHER of "Blind Tom," the negro piano-player, is a day laborer at Columbus, Ga.

THE salaries paid to Federal officeholders in the whole country amount to $31,252,107.

"GEORGE ELIOT" has given her permission for one of her novels to be dramatized for the stage.

DR. GLENN, who was not elected Governor of California has enlarged his 50,000 wheat area by 10,000 acres.

A NOTE contributing to the Herald Fund closed with the wish, "May a mouse never leave your cubpoard with a tear in his eye."

"BAND plays at 4 o'clock, and Mrs. Langtry will be present," was a notice recently put up at the Brighton (England) skating rink.

SETATOR LAMAR probably owes his illness to his irregular habits of eating. At times he almost starves himself, and at other times he eats voraciously.

CLARINDA MOORE, a temperance revivalist of note in Iowa, has closed a bargain with her husband by which, in consideration of $10,000, she permits a formal separation.

"THERE is more money in the South now," says the Vicksburg (Mis.) *Herald*, "than there has been at any time since the war. Any first class paper instantly commands loans at reasonable rates.

MR. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, the new counsel for the "claimant," has expressed himself as confident of proving the innocence of his client and the truth of certain new evidence recently discovered.

A FEW months ago a five-cent coffee house was opened in San Francisco. A cup of coffee and a roll of bread are given for a nickel. This institution was so well patronized that the other day the fifth establishment of the kind was started.

PARNELL expects to remain in America about two months longer. He will visit California. In regard to his mission to this country he says that up to last week eighty thousand dollars had been received in Ireland through the men who are working with him.

THE Wisconsin Legislature will elect a Senator next winter to succeed Angus Cameron, whose term expires March 4, 1881. Senator Cameron is a candidate for re-election, and he is opposed by the irrepressible "Boss Keyes, of Madison, and Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh.

MR. IRVING has accepted a new play by Tennyson. It is in two acts, was written for the Lyceum Theatre, and is dedicated to Mr. Irving. The subject is unknown. Replying to an inquiry for information, Mr. Irving makes the public answer that he has an oath registered in heaven to reveal nothing.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes: A friend of mine was caught during one of the dense fogs that have recently visited us, in the middle of Hyde Park. After some time, he came across a man who was walking along as though it were bright sunlight. 'Come with me,' he said, 'for I can find my way about.' He was a blind man."

THE theatrical profession of Philadelphia take the lead in the amount derived from entertainments for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. The total receipts at the Academy of Music were over $2,500 while the largest amount realized at any similar performance for this object was that at the Boston Theatre which netted $2,300.

CHAUNCEY SHATER, a foreman at the shop of the Plastic Frog Company, in Mansfield, Connecticut has fallen heir to $100,000. A few days ago he received a check for nearly the whole amount. He put it in his pocket, and kept on at his work. He tells his fellow workmen that he intends to remain at his work, wearing his working clothes.

THE observatory for which James Lick left a fund is to be built soon, a site having been selected on Mount Hamilton, fifty miles from San Francisco, and 6,000 feet above the sea level. The principal instrument, if the testator's directions are carried out, will be "the best telescope in the world;" but its size, character, and maker have not yet been decided upon.

"JAMES, my boy," called Mr. Tilden to his Private Secretary; "James, my boy, isn't it about time the announcement was made in all the newspapers that I am about to lead to the altar a beautiful and accomplished young female of Kalamazoo or some other seaport? And, see here, James," called Mr. Tilden after the retreating Secretary; "suppose you add this time by way of variety, that she loves me for myself alone."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHEN Colonel Robert Ingersoll had occasion a few days ago to make oath to some document he went before Chief Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The Judge is a stern old Presbyterian. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the form, "You do solemnly swear in the presence of the Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts," etc., and, though Ingersoll winced, he was obliged to give an affirmative answer.

THE Rev. Dr. John Hall declines to address an Irish relief meeting in New York because "the evidence, as it appears to him, is conflicting upon the question as to whether there is such want as the British nation cannot provide for." There never has been any doubt in the American mind, Dr. Hall, upon that point. The British nation can very easily provide for the wants of suffering Ireland, if it so wills, but it doesn't so will, and therefore doesn't.

CONKLING'S speech-making power is the accomplishment of a life of study in that direction. At twenty-five he is said to have been able to repeat from memory—which is a prodigious faculty with him—two-thirds of Burke's speeches and a fair portion of Grattan's; and in 1860, while riding on a Pullman car to the Pacific, he entertained his company by reciting the whole of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" without dropping a word. His industry is marvelous, and it is said that from his youth he has worked more hours every day than the mass are accustomed to in two.

EXODUS PHASES.

How the Negro Refugees are Faring in Kansas this Winter.

Also How the White People Feel About this Inflow of Pauperism.

[Topeka, Kansas, Letter.]

The feeling among the working people of Kansas, who are brought into competition with such black refugees as will work, is bitterly hostile. They justly complain that they cannot compete with labor that is fed, clothed and sheltered by charity, while they are required to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and families with the money they receive for work. One working man said to me: "It is all very well to talk of cheap labor. See how it has affected me. I was working for a dollar a day; a negro took my place for fifty cents a day. He worked two days. Another took his place and worked three. Then another took hold. They were working for spending money only, as they were fed at the barracks. I have my family to support. I cannot do it on fifty cents a day." His objection was sound. It is as unfair to ask white labor to compete with black labor that is supported by charity as it is to ask them to compete with convict labor. None of the white laborers about Topeka would flinch from competing with the refugee negroes if the blacks were required to earn their food. If the food is supplied by Northern charity they feel that competition is impossible. They are right. The tender-hearted people who are so liberally supplying the Topeka barracks negroes with food and clothing are, unknowingly, inflicting great injury upon the white laborers of Kansas.

The negroes are living in barracks and huts in North Topeka. Two little towns have been built, one called Redmanville, the other Tennessee Town. The property adjoining these towns has greatly depreciated in value. One gentleman told me he owned a piece of real property that before the negro exodus he valued at $6,000; now he would gladly part with it for $2,800. He believed the evil to be a permanent one. The barracks and huts, having been built, would, he feared, be kept full of this worthless class of negroes until the buildings are burned by some property holder.

When I visited the barracks the air quivered with laughter. Groups of negroes sat sunning themselves in the hot sun. Some were dancing, others amusing themselves by teaching tricks to dogs. There were little dogs, middle sized dogs, big dogs, yellow, white, black, spotted, and brindle dogs, smooth dogs, and rough haired dogs; some with long tails, some with stub tails, all of one breed—the cur. I was astonished at the generosity of the subscribers to the exodus fund. To feed, clothe, and shelter the poor outraged negroes, who fled from the brutality of the Southern land, is charitable. To cheerfully feed a drove of mangy animals, so as to keep the outraged ones from brooding over the wrongs they have endured by giving their minds occupation in teaching tricks to curs, is an unparalleled act of generosity. A yellow dog with a bob tail, sitting up on his haunches, balancing a bit of hoecake on his nose, and at the command "Dar, now!" tossing it into the air and catching it as it fell, attracted my attention. I felt that the negro was progressing in civilization. A white man situated as this negro was would have gone crazy realizing his degradation as a pensioner on public charity. The negro sat in the sun, happy and contented, and taught a bob tailed cur tricks.

In a street by the Topeka State Bank I saw two white men dressing building stones. I counted thirty-one negroes leaning against a railing or standing on the sidewalk in small groups, all smoking and all with great interest watching the white men work. An hour later I again passed. There were but twenty-three black men braced against the railing by the bank. Eight had crossed to the other side of the street and joined a gang of nine other refugees, and the black forces, now numbering forty, steadily watched the two white men dress the building stone.

The change in political feeling among not only the workingmen, but property owners, is great. Many men living in the country about Topeka, who have always voted the Republican ticket, will at the next election, vote against the party that started this exodus.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

THE miners of the Mahoning valley will prepare a scale to regulate the price of mining.

A RESIDENT of New Castle, named Baker, fell down stairs on Sunday and broke his neck.

A HORSE, saddle, bridle and halter were stolen from J. Cunningham of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on Sunday night.

JOHN STEINMETZ, a coal miner, fell over a precipice at Summerhill Station, on the P. R. R., Tuesday, while in an intoxicated condition, and was instantly killed He resided in the vicinity, and leaves a large family.

THE Hunter party of Pittsburgh, in opening up the Rider oil well in Jefferson county, refused admittance into the derrick to Bradford stockholders, and an injunction was served and the well is now closed. Matters will probably be fixed up and work resumed by Monday.

A BOY named A. S. Wilt fell under the wheels of a freight train at Berrington Furnace, on the P. R. R., day before yesterday, and had both legs crushed in a terrible manner. Subsequently they were amputated by the company's surgeon, and the lad is now in a critical condition.

THE planing mill owned by Springer & Anderson, and the dwellings owned by A. M. Springer, James Lewis and Heny Hale and the store-rooms owned by O. D. Springer and Lou. Kyle, at Belle Vernon, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

MESSRS. GEO. W. GLASS & BRO. New Brighton, manufacturers of fire brick, advanced the wages of their employes twenty-five per cent. on the 1st inst. This firm shipped twenty-two car loads of this brick during the month of February, which is the largest amount known as sent from this place in one month previous to date. They are successors to their father, the widely known 'Squire John Glass.

THE trial of John Lefever for the murder of his wife, is now in progress in the Butler county Courts. Mr. Lefever and wife were aged sixty and fifty-five years, respectively, and both had been married before they met each other. The old folks didn't live peaceably together, and one day the wife was found at the foot of a stairway with her neck broken. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but subsequently the body was disinterred and marks of violence were found on the corpse, which led to an information being brought against the husband for murder. The case excites much interest in Butler county.

ACCIDENT AT LEECHBURG'S CORNER.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

GREENVILLE, PA., March 3.—John R. Donaldson, a prominent and highly respected citizen, residing near Leechburg corner, Mercer county, Pa., was killed at Salem station, on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad this morning at eleven o'clock, while running switch had been made throwing a car on the side track where he was working, which came upon him from the rear, the noise of the train preventing his hearing its approach. The deceased was a man of fifty years of age, and belonged to one of the oldest and best families in Western Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL SENTIMENT.

The State of Beaver Exhaustively Interviewed on Cincinnati. Nomination.

Reports from the Principal Boroughs and Townships.

Another Report from the Democracy of Washington County.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]
BEAVER, PA., March 3, 1880.

As straws show how the wind blows, it might not be considered unimportant to the President makers to observe in what current the wind seems to be blowing in the State of Beaver. As quite a number of strangers are in town attending court, including many Democrats, I proceeded to interview the unterrified, and ascertain the preferences and views on the Presidential question. The result is not that of a painstaking canvass, as that would involve unnecessary effort and space, but it has the merit of being purely representative in its nature, embracing twenty-one election districts, and a little more than one-half the Democratic vote of the county seat.

Nearly all the parties interviewed are leading, active, and working representatives of the party, many of whom are known abroad, including officeholders, lawyers, doctors, gentlemen of leisure, business men, educators and representatives of trades.

Whilst there is no spirit of contention manifest, still there is an intense undercurrent of feeling as to the probable outcome of the National Democratic Convention.

With but one or two exceptions those with whom I conversed did not hesitate to express themselves freely, and my general observation heretofore taken, with this more recent investigation, greatly confirmed the opinion that the majority of the Democrats in this county favor the renomination of Samuel J. Tilden. As to whether this would be the wisest policy seems to be a question largely to be determined by future events. I may say, however, that it is the pretty general opinion here among observing men that Tilden undoubtedly can, if he so desires, secure the nomination for himself, and it is just as reasonable to suppose that in case of his withdrawal, he will possess the power and the right to name the winner, in which event a dark horse is just as likely, if not more so, to come in first, as one already on the track.

Consequently while men may express their honest preferences, which thus indicate the feeling of the public pulse, in view of the contingencies involved in this preliminary campain, a graspaing for the result is mere idle speculation.

However, the Beaver Democracy, unparalleled in its devotion to a cause, than which there can be no more righteous, unexampled in its heroic stand against the hosts it annually has to contend with, still to a man will abide the decree of the Convention, and heartily support the nominee. Here is a list of victims:

IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER.

Wm. McCoy, merchant, one of the noblest of the Romans.—"I am for Tilden, to revenge the scoundrels who counted him out. I do not agree with those who claim that Tilden ought to have raised a fuss to secure the office. He left the matter to Congress as a competent tribunal and abided by the result."

Dr. R. S. Kennedy, editor *Star*.—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden, because I think he was elected before."

Henry M. Donehoo, Register and Recorder—"I prefer Samuel J. Tilden."

John B. Clark, clerk—"I am for Sam. Tilden."

John Clark, Sr.—"Tilden."

Mark Wisener, Sheriff—"I am for Tilden because he was cheated out of the Presidency before. I regard him as our most available candidate, and to throw him overboard would be a suicidal policy."

Alex. T. Anderson, a member of the County Committee—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden."

John Ferguson—"Seymour, if he will accept; after him I prefer Tilden."

Frank Wilson, attorney-at-law—"I am for Tilden if he can be elected, and know of no reason why he can't. These charges against him will not hurt him. The enemies of Andrew Jackson said worse things of him than the enemies of Tilden say of him, and yet Jackson was triumphant."

Henry E. Cook, constable—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden, first, last and all the time."

M. J. White, *Star* printer—"My choice is Hancock."

William Patton—"I am for Sam Tilden."

David Patton, ex-county commissioner—"I have not yet made up my mind who would be our strongest candidate. I'm for anybody to beat Grant anyway."

Benjamin Anderson, a silver-haired Democrat of the old stock—"I'm for Tilden or Seymour, or whoever the nominee may be, so he is not another Greeley."

Frank McCoy—'The same old ticket."

Dr. Jeff. Wilson—"My preference is Senator Bayard."

George McCoy—"Tilden and Hendricks, first, last and all the time."

Will Warner, *Star* printer—"I'm for Tilden, first, last and all the time."

John M. Buchanan, District Attorney—"I would rather see Samuel J. Tilden elected President than anyother candidate mentioned, if it is among the possibilities."

Daniel M. Donehoo's view were as follows—"If I were allowed to choose the Democratic candidate for President I would select Allen G. Thurman, a pure patriot, a wise statesman, and true Democrat, one who during his long service in the Senate of the United States, has stood as a bulwark in defence of the great principles of Democracy, and who to-day stands preeminent among the statesmen of our country. His nomination would add Ohio to he list of Democratic States. But according to my observation, I must admit that a large preponderance of the Democrats in this locality are for Tilden. They say that because of the great wrong done him in 1877, the Democratic party must not only elect him, but see to it, that no eight to seven commission shall prevent his inauguration in 1881."

Major Thomas McCreery, banker, was quite enthusiastic for Tilden and said "he is the best and strongest man the party could nominate. Not only Tilden himself, but the people of the United States were defrauded by the Electoral Commission, and the only way to right that wrong is to nominate Tilden and elect him."

Hugh McCoy—"I'm for Tilden or whoever may be the nominee."

R. Gregor McGregor, who has edited nearly all the Democratic organs published here, and who is now with the *Star*, said: "My choice for President is General Steedman, the hero of Chickamauga."

John A. Shillito, merchant—"My preference is Seymour."

Henry T. Potter, jeweller—"I believe that Tilden can create more enthusiasm than any other man in the United States. My personal preference as a man is Senator Thurman, but the party can scarcely nominate a candidate that I cannot heartily and cheerfully support."

James H. Quortzes, painter—"My first choice is Bayard; my second is Seymour."

Wm. Barclay, brother-in-law of Secretary Quay—"My first choice is Seymour; my second is Hendricks."

Robert Fry—"I think we had better take the old ticket."

T. M. White—"I am for the strongest man—the man with whom we can win. I know Mr. Tilden personally, and also John Kelly, and I can support Tilden with all my might. He broke up two of the most powerful rings that ever were fastened upon the people of New York or elsewhere. Many of those who opposed him in his own party there, are such as had been engaged in bare-faced robbery, and would do so again; and, consequently, they fear him who so successfully exposed them in the past."

For seven or eight years previous to 1876 Mr. White was engaged in business in New York City, and knows something of the politicians of that place.

John Graebing, Secretary of the Rochester Insurance Company—"I'm for Tilden."

E. B. Daugherty, the well known Attorney, was the hardest subject I had to handle. He, at first absolutely refused to be interviewed, was a modest man, averse to newspaper notoriety, &c., but finally under protest said: "I'm for Tilden, unless it is manifest when the National Convention meets that he cannot carry New York. My next choice is Seymour."

James McClain, member of the County Committee—"I'm for Tilden."

Sam P. Wilson, one of the electors at large in 1876, in response to my inquiry as to whether he cared to express a preference for any candidate, paid the following graceful tribute to the Keystone State and her favorite son: "Pennsylvania is entitled to the candidate this time. Give us Judge Black, the man who can express Democratic truths in 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn.' That would be a nomination fit to be made."

BRIDGEWATER BOROUGH.

Samuel Laney, a member of the County Committee—"I have not made up my mind who would be our strongest candidate."

S. C. Hannen, druggist—"I am for the old ticket. A great wrong was committed in 1876 that can only be properly righted by nominating and electing him who led us to victory before."

Joseph E. McCabe, who was a candidate for the Legislative nomination in 1878, said—"I'm for Tilden right along; think he is the strongest candidate we could nominate."

James Doherty, shoe man—"Seymour first and Bayard second."

Louis Weinman, a representative German—"Either Hancock or Bayard would be my choice."

Henry Hum, member of County Committee, was very emphatic in his expression, saying—"The Democratic party will make an ass of itself if it does not nominate, elect and inaugurate Samuel J. Tilden President."

Professor S. H. Pierson's preference was Tilden, but any one would suit him whom the party would nominate.

ROCHESTER.

James Conlin, member of County Committee, said—"I'm for Tilden; think he is the strongest candidate we can nominate. He was defrauded in 1876, and has a claim on the party that it can not but heed."

Jack Irvin, a member of the County Committe and a very energetic Democrat, was of the opinion that—"Tilden is the strongest and best man we could take up. He was honestly elected before, and though the result was against him, he behaved splendidly. Congress set up the Electoral Commission, and he could only abide by its decision, dastardly as it was. You can write me down for the old ticket."

Robt. Brown—"The old ticket was elected before and is surely strong enough to run again."

Capt. C. B. Hurst, Chairman of the County Committee, said: "I am for the choice of the Democrats in council. My personal preference would be Seymour if he would be a candidate. In case the method of choosing electors in New York were changed, the fight in that case would turn on Ohio, and Thurman would probably be our best man. I am opposed to the one man idea, to the idea of manufacturing a local sentiment in favor on one man, for it may turn out that the convention will not nominate that one particular man, and then the community would think there was something wrong."

Patrick McLaughlin, member of the County Committee—"I'm for Tilden first, last and all the time."

Patrick O'Keane—"Tilden's the man."

William Hunter—"Tilden."

Robert Knott, baggage-master at the depot—"I'm for Tilden; think he is the strongest man."

L. H. Oatman, lumberman—"My personal preference is Gen. Hancock. I'm not particularly opposed to Tilden, but I don't think he had spunk enough when he was elected before."

John Black—"My preference is Seymour."

R. E. Javens—"Tilden for me."

L. Jackson—"Set me down for Tilden."

Robert Gordon—"I'm for Tilden first, last and for eternity."

Prof. J. R. Niblo—"I'm for Tilden; think he is the most available candidate."

R. A. Smith, assessor—"My first choice is Tilden and Hendricks. Second, Hancock and English."

C. Maston, Democratic nominee for Prothonotary last year—"Put me down for Tilden."

Thomas Darragh—"I'm for Judge Thurman above all men in America. I believe two-thirds of the people in Ohio irrespective of party would vote for him for President."

Dr. H. S. Hibbard, druggist—"My choice is Seymour."

BEAVER FALLS.

Dr. Wm. Raymer, member of County Committee—"I am a Tilden man: think he is the strongest candidate we could nominate."

Wm. Sheldrick, constable—"I'm for Tilden."

John Volk—"I am for Tilden."

Alex. Graham, member of the County Committee—"My first choice is Hancock: after him Tilden. I would have been for Bayard but for the recent developments."

Robert Newton—"Put me down for Tilden."

BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP.

Sam Cameron is enthusiastic for Tilden, and said his township is nearly unanimous for him. I saw quite a number of representative Democrats from this township, including the veteran, Nicholas Todd, J. N. Groscost, Scott Groscost, James Grove, but the poll of this township has already been published in THE POST.

ECONOMY TOWNSHIP.

Henry Gross, member of County Committee—"Put me down for Tilden."

Enos Smith—"My choice is Judge John W. Trunkey; my next preference is Tilden."

David Minis, member of County Committee—"Think Tilden is the proper man."

Henry Linnenbrink, Constable—"Put me down for Tilden."

George C. Minis—"I always thought Tilden ought to have another show."

John Musser of Pulaski township, and a member of the County Committee, said:—"Put me down for Tilden."

BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Jonathan Sickman, member of County Committee—"My preference would be Tilden if he can carry New York. I think he can beat Grant, anyhow."

A. P. Sickman, County Auditor—"Tilden first, last and all the time"

Ed. Walsh of New Brighton—"My choice is Tilden."

NEW SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP.

Robt. Boggs and Robt. Mullan, both members of last year's committee, were both for Tilden.

Henry Wilhelm of Moon, was for Tilden strong and said—"We elected him once and we can elect him again, and furthermore *we will inaugurate him.*"

J. R. Hays of Fallston, member of County Committee, said—"Seymour first and then Tilden."

Julius J. Smythe of Hanover, a delegate to the State Convention last year, said—"My choice among all the candidates is Allan G. Thurman as a true Democrat, but I do not think he is the most available candidate. Tilden at the head and Judge Payne of Ohio, at the foot, would make the strongest possible team."

J. Nye of Homewood, was for Hancock.

George Washington McCartney, member of County Committee from Darlington—"My first choice is Bayard."

Robert Potter, member of County Committee from Raccoon, and presiding officer of last year's County Convention, said: "I guess we can't do better than take Tilden."

Jerome Douthett, member of County Committee from Ohio township—"Tilden first, last and all the time."

HOPEWELL.

James C. Ritchie, County Commissioner—"Everything considered, I prefer Tilden, because I think he was honestly elected before."

'Squire Wm. A. Thompson—"I prefer Seymour, but if he is not a candidate then I am for the old ticket."

Wm. Fowler, New Galilee—"I think Tilden was elected before and I am in favor of him a second time. Whoever the party nominates will suit me. I am now eighty years of age, and cast my first vote for President for Jackson when he was first a candidate."

Major Charles Cheney of Economy township, a gentleman of very extensive acquaintance and observation, who has fought several hard battles for the Democracy here, and who was only beaten one hundred and seventy votes for County Treasurer in 1878, said he was for the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, though he had a preference for Seymour.

Tobias Hetchie of Freedom Borough, a member of the County Committee, delegate to State Convention in 1878, had this to say:—"As a matter of right and justice, my preference would be for the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks; but if the National Convention, in its wisdom finds it impolitic to renominate that ticket, I am for Seymour, Hancock or any other good Democrat, who with me believes that Gen. Grant and the Third Term movement are controlled by an unscrupulous Ring of politicians who override the wishes of the people, and if successful will destroy their liberties."

A. J. Gregory, a representative South Side Democrat, preferred the old ticket.

John R. Blackmore, member of County Committee from Glasgow said—"Set me down for Tilden.."

Leaving the matter of second choice out of the question it will be seen that out of the total of ninety-two votes the result is as follows:

Tilden	65	Seymour	10
Black	1	Steedman	1
Trunkey	1	Bayard	3
Thurman	4	Hancock	5
No Choice	2		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCES IN AND AROUND BURGETTSTOWN.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., March 2, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

At the Democratic primary held in Union school house, February 14, a vote was taken on Presidential candidates, with the following result: Tilden, 17; Seymour, 7; scattering, 4. With the view of taking the individual sentiments of some of the Democrats of the place, your correspondent called upon them personally, and below gives their response:

B. G. Burgett—"We have no further use for Tilden. Give me Sam Randall."

James McFadgean, merchant—"There is no getting around Sammy Tilden. For strength and availability, for pluck and endurance, give us the old team, Tilden and Hendricks."

Andrew Smith—"Tilden; we elected him once, and we will again."

Billy Brinner, merchant—"Voted at primary for Thurman; can support Tilden."

Chas. Campbell, stock dealer—"For the nominee: no matter whom."

John S. McCloskey, insurance agent—"No one has greater claims than Tilden."

C. M. Elder, tailor—"For Tilden, though he is rather too old."

D. W. Patterson, Principal Union schools—"Tilden; though some other candidate might be more available."

J. R. McNary, farmer—"The Democracy owe it to themselves and to the country, should Samuel J. Tilden be a candidate, to nominate him by acclamation. Should the party deliberately thrust him aside, it will be crushed to atoms. No one dare ignore his claims but Mr. Tilden himself, and I even doubt his right to do so. Yet I think he is not a candidate. Horatio Seymour, all things considered, is the ablest statesman this country has produced—in this, or any other country. But he will never be President. Tilden and Seymour aside, set me down for that sterling Democratic reformer, Samuel J. Randall."

L. T. McCarrell, Hanover township—"Tilden first, last and always."

Thus I have given a sample of Democratic sentiment in this community. Were it not that a few have doubts of his ability to carry New York, the sentiment in favor of Mr. Tilden would be unanimous.

REPORTER.

WASHINGTON.

THE STAR SERVICE DEFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Committee on Appropriations to-day took action on the House bill to provide for the Star Mail Service deficiency. An amendment proposing to increase the amount granted by the House from $1,070,000 to $1,500,000 was lost by a tie voté, understood to be as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Blaine, Booth, Wallace and Windom. 4.

Noes—Messrs. Beck, Davis (W. Va.), Eaton and Withers, 4.

Allison, the ninth member, was absent attending another committee. All the Democrats voted nay except Wallace who voted with the Republicans.

The first section of the bill was amended to read as follows:

"That the sum of $970,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to meet the expenses of the inland mail transportation on the Star routes for the remainder of of the current fiscal year and during the remainder of the current fiscal year, no further expediting of the Postal Star route shall be made." The second section, appropriating a further sum of $100,000, was amended to read: "To enable the Postmaster General to place the new service as authorized by law, provided the Postmaster General shall not hereafter have power to expediate any contract either now existing or hereafter given, to a rate of pay exceeding fifty per centum upon the contract as originally let."

Mr. Beck then moved the following as a preamble to the bill:

WHEREAS, There is a deficiency in the appropriations made by Congress for the Star Postal service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, caused by the Postoffice Department disregarding the law which prohibits the expenditure of money in excess of the appropriation, or the making of contracts which involve the Government for the payment of money in excess of the appropriations, which deficiency, unless supplied, threatens to deprive the people of the necessary mail services to which they are entitled; therefore, be it enacted, &c.

The preamble, after an animated discussion, was adopted as follows: Ayes—Beck, Davis (W. Va.), Eaton, Withers. Noes—Blaine, Booth, Windom.

The members above referred to are of the opinion that the department by making judicious reductions in the existing service will be able to meet the needs of the country with $970,000, provided by the House bill. The general impression is the Senate will reverse the action of the committee in regard to the amounts.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR HILL.

Miss Raymond in whose behalf Mrs. Belva Lockwood yesterday, filed the papers in this city in the suit against Senator B. H. Hill for alleged seduction furnishes to-day the following statement:

WHEREAS, A suit has been filed by Belva A. Lockwood, an Attorney at law in the District Court of Columbia, in my name against Benj. H. Hill, the same being an action of damages for seduction and support of a child, now of my own free will and consent, without pay or reward or promise thereof, declare that I have no claim whatever against Benj. H. Hill, and he is not my seducer, that the papers filed by said Lockwood were filed without my knowledge or consent and against my solemn protest; that they were never sent to me, or by me, and their contents were unknown to me, and no oath was put to me or taken by me in said case.

[Signed.] JESSIE RAYMOND.

WHERE BAYARD STANDS.

Senator Bayard was asked by a correspondent te-night if he intended to make any reply or explanation to his speech of 1861, which has recently been republished. He said: "The speech itself is my reply, and that has been published. I stood in 1861 where I stood in 1871, and where I stand in 1880. I am in favor of this country keeping peace with itself. I am opposed to internecine strife. I was opposed to it in 1861, I am opposed to it now; and if," he added, "they (the Republicans) desire to make the next fight upon the issue of opposing fraternal feeling, burying sectional strife and establishing a lasting peace, and are determined to revive the bloody shirt, I say that, for myself, and without any regard to my position in 1861, I am in favor now of accepting such issue, and making the fight upon it. I would present it to the people as often and as emphatically as possible, and I believe that we should be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the American people."

MARSHALS' DEFICIENCY BILL.

One of the first measures to come up will be the Marshals' Deficiency bill, and it is almost certain to provoke a lively debate. It will be remembered that Congress adjourned at the extra session without making any appropriation for the payment of U. S. Marshals, and these officers have been discharging their duties since the 30th of last June without receiving a cent from the National Treasury. At the California election last September, Deputy Marshals were employed at the polls, and the Democrats propose to forbid the use of any money appropriated by the Deficiency bill to cover expenses for such service.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The figures as recently made up at the Treasury show the very remarkable fact that had the tariff and the internal revenue taxes as levied in 1867 continued in force until this time without reduction there would have been collected $3,500,000,000 additional. This would have wiped out the entire national debt and left the magnificent surplus of $1,500,000,000. While it is true that the reduction of taxes has, in some instances, lifted a burden from the backs of the laboring classes, a great deal of the reduction, which affected only articles of luxury, etc., has not been sensibly felt, and the Government might as well have had the benefit of it. All the reductions which have really been in the interests of the laboring classes could have been made, and still the Government would have had enough to pay off its debt.

OUTRAGED AND ROBBED.

Miss Liens, residing on Capital Hill while on the way to church last Friday night was struck down and carried into an open lot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her of a satchel and prayerbook. It was nearly two hours before she reached her home. Her throat was black with choking, one ear was nearly torn from her head, and her body was covered with bruises from the cuffs and kicks she had received. The young woman now lies in a critical condition. Thomas Smothers was arrested and recognized as the assailant. At midnight a crowd of about one hundred men marched to the Seventh district station house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed to another station house, where he was guarded during the night by the entire reserve police force.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of February to be $5,672,019; cash in the Treasury, $196,351,653; gold certificates, $100,826,000; silver certificates, $9,369,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11,485,000; refunding certificates, $1,883,950; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,631,311 08.

A TARIFF VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Ways and Means this morning virtually decided against any revision of the tariff laws the present session. The first vote was upon the adoption of Representative Gibson's bill to secure a more uniform collection of duties on imported sugar, and resulted: Yeas—Gibson, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger and Wood—6. Nays—Tucker, Phelps, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Frye and Dunnell—7. Mr. Gibson then moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the sugar question. Mr. Frye moved to lay the "Steel Rail" bill upon the table. This is Covert's bill providing the import duty on steel rails shall be ten dollars per ton. The motion was adopted: Yeas—Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger and Frye—7. Nays—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Dunnell and Wood—6.

Mr. Garfield moved to indefinitely postpone Mr. Morrison's bill, which provides that no duty shall be collected on merchandise in excess of fifty per centum *ad valorem* on any article embraced in the following schedules of section 2,054 of the Revised Statutes, and not subject to tax under the Internal Revenue laws: Schedule A, cotton and cotton goods; B, earths and earthernware; C, hemp, jute and flax goods; E, metals; K, woods; L, wool and woolen goods; M, sundries, except bay rum or bay water and other perfumery of which alcohol forms a component part; rum essence, or oil and bay rum essence or oil; fusil oil, or amylic alcohol, opium and all preparations of opium, or playing cards. The motion was adopted: Yeas—Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelly, Conger and Frye—7. Nays—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Dunnell and Wood—6.

A PROPOSED SOLDIERS' HOME.

A movement is under way to establish a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa., which shall be open to all soldiers and sailors who served in the late or previous wars for any period, however brief. The State of Pennsylvania owns an immense brick building with many acres of ground at that place, originally designed as a State Marine Hospital, but never occupied as such. It is now proposed that the State shall give it to the Government upon condition that a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home shall be established and maintained therein. It is asserted that there are about 1,000 soldiers and sailors of the late war now in the poorhouses and other charitable institutions of Pennsylvania who should be cared for by the Government. It is proposed to make the conditions of admission so liberal as to admit soldiers and sailors who have lost their health or have become incapacitated for earning a livelihood since the close of the war as well as those who were wounded or disabled in active service. Captain J. H. Welsh, who, together with W. L. Scott, C. M. Reed and others, was appointed a committee to urge the matter upon Congress, is here, and a bill regarding the matter will probably be introduced in a few days.

AARON BURR.

A Reminiscence of His Experience in Western Pennsylvania.

[Washington Special.]

A singular incident in the family history of Judge Philip H. Morgan, the new Minister to Mexico, who is expected here this week, is spoken of as giving a peculiar appropriateness to his appointment and likely to secure him a warm welcome in Mexico. Judge Morgan's great-grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, a personal friend of General Washington and well acquainted with Aaron Burr. After the close of the war Colonel Morgan settled on a large estate called Morganza, in Western Pennsylvania, and here Burr paid him a visit with the hope, as the event proved, to induce Colonel Morgan's two sons to join him in his contemplated expedition against Mexico and design to establish a Southwestern empire. But he literally reckoned without his host, who became so indignant with Burr that the ex-Vice President did not think it prudent to disclose his plans in full, but was rash enough to say at the dinner table one day when warmed with wine that, "With five hundred men the city of New York could be taken, and with two hundred Congress could be driven into the river."

The dinner table was thrown into disorder by this speech, but Colonel Morgan's youngest son, afterward General John Morgan, replied hotly:

"By God, sir, with that force you cannot take our little town of Cannonsburg," which joined his father's lands; to which Burr coolly replied:

"Confine yourself to this side of the mountains, if you please, and I'll not contradict you," and then left the table. Next morning he left the house before breakfast and proceeded on his visit to Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio.

Colonel Morgan had, however, gathered enough of Burr's scheme to enable him to warn President Jefferson, who replied, asking him to act as a good citizen by "further tracing the footsteps of this enterprise." On the trial of Burr at Richmond "for treason and misdemeanor in preparing the means of a military expedition against Mexico," Colonel Morgan was one of the witnesses, and testified to the facts which are set down in the official report of the trial.

General John Morgan, who made so patriotic a reply to Burr, was the grandfather of the new Mexican Minister. He died at Morganza in 1817. Judge Morgan's father studied law in Washington, Pa., and removed to Baton Rouge in 1822, where he died in 1862. It is curious and interesting that after seventy-five years the grandson of the young man who would not allow Burr to talk treason or propose filibustering at his father's table is sent as Minister to the country against which Burr was then scheming. Judge Morgan is an accomplished Spanish scholar and familiar also with the law and institutions of Mexico. He was selected for the place of Minister by Secretary Evarts, not only because of these accomplishments, but because he has long shown an intelligent appreciation of the value of closer commercial relations between the United States and Mexico and of the continuance of friendship between the two countries.

A FAIR trial only is needed to convince the most skeptical that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will accomplish all that is claimed for it.

Who is Next! Is it I?

The following story points its own moral:

NEW ORLEANS, January 24th, 1880.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of John Day of Brooklyn, New York, a well known citizen of Myrtle Avenue, one-half of ticket No. 16,416, Class "A," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the second capital prize of ten thousand dollars, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1880, having cost the sum of one dollar at the office of M. A. Dauphin, 319 Broadway, New York. The amount was promptly paid on presentation.

T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co., New Orleans, La.
wW

GAYETY IN RUSSIA.

The 25th Anniversary of the Czar's Accession to the Throne.

Favorable Action Taken on the German Army Bill.

Bismarck's Hostility to France Denied.

RUSSIA.

CELEBRATING THE CZAR'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The city is gaily decorated, and the day is being observed as a general holiday, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession. At ten o'clock this morning vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. Troops were massed in the central quadrangle of the Palace and immediate vicinity. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the Palace for twenty minutes saluting the multitude, amid great enthusiasm. The members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor and Prince Gortschakoff, at half-past eleven went to the Winter Palace and presented a congratulatory address. Decrees have been published granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction. The *Official-Messenger* publishes a letter from Emperor William, countersigned by Bismarck, congratulating the Czar in terms of warm and earnest friendship on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession and on his escape from injury by the recent explosion in the Winter Palace. The Emperor expresses his gratification that the friendship which united their fathers has been maintained and has confidence it will continue unchanged to the end of his life.

The illuminations and theatre performances passed off quietly.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—After the Czar had received the congratulations of the enormous crowd at the palace he drove out in an open carriage, and was loudly and continuously cheered in the crowded streets through which he passed

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL MELIKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—4.30 P. M.—General Melikoff, Chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a young man with a revolver, this afternoon, while alighting from a carriage at his residence in Grand Moskaia street. General Melikoff was not hurt. The man was immediately seized by a Cossack.

The bullet passed through the back folds of General Melikoff's cloak. The would be assassin fired when quite close to Melikoff.

The Duke of Edinburgh, all the high officials and others have congratulated General Melikoff on his escape from assassination to-day. Reports from the interior describe the festivities and rejoicing as general. There were fetes on a grand scale at Moscow, Charkoff, Warsaw, Niga, Tiflis and other large towns. There was no disturbance.

The assassin attempted to fire a second shot at General Melikoff before he was seized, but was prevented by a blow from the General. The city is again illuminated

The man who shot at General Melikoff is a semi-idiotic person, who was probably a tool in the hands of the Nihilists. He seemed to be half drunk when arrested.

SECOND EVENING OF THE ACCESSION ANNIVERSARY.

After the morning serenade, the Czar held a reception at which the officers of the Imperial suite and of the higher grades of the army were present. At half-past eleven in the morning the members of Council and civil functionaries were received. At noon there was a solemn procession to the palace church, the Czar escorting the Czarina. After the *Te Deum* had been sung the Czar received the diplomatic body in the throne room. This was followed by a brilliant assembly, at which four thousand guests were assembled. At three o'clock in the afternoon a cantata composed by Prince Peter of Odenburg, was sung by six hundred school children, the performance concluding with the National anthem and hymn, "Long life to the Czar." The Duchess of Edinburgh officiated for the Czarina at the assembly. The Duke of Edinburg was present at all the ceremonies, wearing the uniform of the Duchess regiment of lancers. The publication of Emperor William's letter of congratulation to the Czar, with the counter signature of Prince Bismarck, has created a very favorable impression in all the European capitals.

WATCHING EXILES.

A Vienna dispatch says three Russian detectives passed through that city for Geneva, for the purpose of watching Russian exiles.

GERMANY.

THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the debate which followed the introduction of the Army bill in the Reichstag, Herr Rechter thanked General Camenk for his final statement. He said that it showed that the Passimist views entertained in some quarters relative to the relations of Germany and Russia were unfounded.

Herr Rechter, as compensation for the increased burdens imposed by the bill, proposed a reduction of the period of military service to two years.

Gen. Von Moltke said, "All our neighbors are more or less safe from an attack in the rear and need only to present a front on one side. They have stationed a considerable portion of their land forces close to our borders. Our regiments are distributed equally over the whole country. Since the conclusion of the Turkish war Russia has considerably extended her military establishment. France has doubled her army. The degree in which our army is behind others can only be made up for by activity. I can only deplore that the necessity compels us to impose a fresh sacrifice on the German nation. We must preserve and uphold peace abroad even as far as our strength allows. We shall perhaps not stand alone in that position. In this there is no threat but a guarantee for peace. With weak forces this end cannot be obtained." Gen. Von Moltke's speech was received at the close with prolonged cheering.

Herr Rechensperger of the Centre party, opposed the bill on the ground that the peoples' burdens were already sufficiently oppressed. If, however, the measure was absolutely necessary, he hoped a two years' term of service would be adopted.

Herr Von Bennigsen, who said he spoke in the name of an overwhelming majority of the National Liberals, approved the bill in its essentials, but recommended that it be referred to a committee. Herr Buehler opposed the bill. Herr Treitschk, Social Democrat, spoke in support of the measure, declaring that all party consideration must be ignored for it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOYD, THE OARSMAN, ISSUES A SWEEPING CHALLENGE.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Sportsman* says says Boyd, the oarsman, has recently shown a wonderful improvement in form, in consequence of which and of the urging of Christopher Barrass, his chief supporter, has issued a general challenge declaring he will row any man in the world a straight three mile race on the Tees in three months from the signing of articles for £200 a side, and will allow £25 for expenses to his competitor.

REMARKABLE CONSPIRACY.

A Bogus Widow's Claim to a Millionaire's Estate,

Which the Dead Man Had Willed to the United States.

In May, 1877, there died at Hoboken, N. J., Joseph H. Lewis, who left his estate, valued at between one and two millions of dollars, to the United States Government, to be applied to the reduction of the National debt. Lewis was the illegitimate son of a Hebrew trader and a negro woman and was born in the West Indies. To the knowledge of his friends he had not a relative in the world. He had been a miserly old bachelor; he had never referred to father or mother or kin, except to two nephews who were nephews only "by courtesy." But when the will came up for probate a woman—Mrs. Jane H. Lewis—appeared who claimed that the old man had married her twenty years before, had starved, maltreated and finally driven her from his home. In support of her claims a marriage certificate was produced, witnesses swore that they had known the two when living together as husband and wife, eminent counsel were secured who seemed convinced of the absolute justice of her cause, and her story was so plausible that it was likely to carry any jury.

On Friday last, in the conspiracy trial at Trenton, N. J., in the United States District Court, this woman declared that she had never, to her knowledge, seen the man she claimed to be her husband, and that the certificate, testimony and claim to the estate was an entire fabrication that was conceived by a Dr. Park between the death of the old miser and the day of his burial. The first blow to the conspiracy was in the discovery, in the trial before the Probate Court to declare the will invalid and the woman entitled to the millions, that *after* the date of the alleged marriage certificate certain minute alterations in the plate from which it was printed had been made by the engraver. These alterations appeared in this certificate. In opposition to this seemingly damning disclosure two other certificates were produced in court, dated in the same year as that of the certificates on which the woman's claim was based. In these certificates these same alterations appeared. Then the executors of the will, in behalf of the United States, secured the services of detectives and experts who, with extraordinary perseverance and skill, proved, with almost absolute certainty, that the certificate was in the disguised handwriting of a notorious forger, and that the witnesses to the alleged marriage were perjurers. Then these witnesses came into court and confessed that the detectives and the experts were right. One of them declared that he made the confession because he was on the threshold of the grave. He was a dying man as he gave this testimony in the court room. He died in eight days after.

The woman Lewis, who on Friday made the confession, was an adventuress of evil life, who happened to have the same name as the millionaire, Lewis. She had been the patient of a Dr. Park. Seizing on the coincidence, he rapidly matured his plot to get possession of one-half of the old man's property. How it was developed and formally thwarted is told in the remarkable story she told in court. In answer to the preliminary questions, she gave the following narrative clearly and calmly and in excellent English:

THE WOMAN'S STORY.

"My name is Jane H. Lewis. Previous to coming to Trenton I resided at the Hotel Royal, New York. I was married on August 19, 1856, at Albany, to Mr. John Lewis. I was then not quite nineteen. Mr. Lewis was forty when I married him. He is now dead. I was separated from him after my marriage, but saw him from time to time afterward. I have lived in New York City for about nineteen years. I did not know Joseph L. Lewis of Hoboken, who died in March, 1877. I first heard of him after his death, and that was from Dr. Andrew Park."

Dr. Park's gaze upon the widow's face grew more intent as she gave this testimony.

"At that time," she proceeded, "I had known Dr. Park more than a year. I had seen him both at his residence and my own. He was a practicing physician, and I had been under his care as such. He called upon me shortly after Mr. Joseph Lewis's death, before the funeral, and asked me if my husband was dead. I told him he was. He asked me if I had seen in the papers the account of this old gentleman, who had died leaving his money to the Government. I had not seen it. He gave me a great many particulars of the old gentleman's life and history. He said how easy it would be for me to assume that I was the wife of this Mr. Lewis, and put in a marriage certificate, and there would be no trouble whatever in getting some of the money."

It will be remembered that the witness Benson yesterday testified that Dr. Park called upon him after the death of Mr. Lewis, and gleaned from him the most minute particulars of Mr. Lewis's life, habits and surroundings, upon the representation that he was going to write up the old man's history.

"Dr. Park said," continued the witness, "that the Government would probably compromise the matter and there would never be any trial; that I could have a lawyer, and he would put in the certificate, and I would probably never have to go into court. He wished me to attend the funeral dressed in mourning, but I didn't go; I had not at that time made up my mind that I would assume that I was the widow of Mr. Lewis. He came again on the Monday or Tuesday following, I think, and urged the matter very strongly, suggesting that I see Mr. Winfield, a lawyer in Jersey City, and he would attend to the matter for me, and I would have no difficulty whatever. I finally consented to do as he asked me.

"On Saturday, March 14, he brought me this certificate, which I gave to Mr. Winfield."

"Before that," she said, "Dr. Park had said that he would find a living clergyman who would make out a certificate, and say that he had married me. But he afterward said he couldn't obtain the clergyman, and this Justice of the Peace, Mr. Fish, who had resided in Hoboken, was dead; that his name would do just as well. Dr. Park and I had both seen Mr. Winfield before I handed him this certificate. I had asked him if he would take my case. He inquired if I had a marriage certificate. I said yes, and promised to bring it on Saturday, and then stated my case to him."

"And what was your case?" asked the District Attorney.

"I really hadn't any," responded the widow, laughing.

"Early the following week," she proceeded, "I met Dr. Park, by his own appointment, at Mr. Winfield's office, to make terms with Mr. Winfield in regard to a contingent fee. We conversed about that, and also about other particulars concerning my assumed marriage to Mr. Lewis. My knowledge of the habits and history of Mr. Lewis, whose widow I person

KELLY CAPTURED.

The Alleged Murderer of Wm. Penn in Custody.

How He Was Captured and What He Has to Say for Himself.

Wm. Kelly, the alleged murderer of Wm. Penn, was captured on Friday, and is now in custody. And strange to say, the newspapers, which are constantly "defeating the ends of justice," furnished the most potent aid the police authorities received. The man was arrested by employes on Conductor Thos. Woods' train on the Connellsville railroad, who had read the description of Kelly in the newspapers. No disparagement is meant to the police authorities, however, for to their credit we should say that they never entered more heartily into the pursuit of a criminal, and never did more earnest and zealous work than in their efforts to capture Kelly. And much credit is due Mayor Liddell. There was no money to pay telegraphic expenses and no money to pay the traveling expenses of the detectives, but Mayor Liddell went down into his private purse to the extent of at least one hundred dollars. Had he not done so Kelly would still have been at liberty. Thus far in Mayor Liddell's administration no murderer has escaped, and His Honor means that none shall escape so long as he is Mayor.

KELLY'S WANDERINGS.

The story of the capture can best be told by telling first of Kelly's wanderings. After the murder Kelly proceeded from Tunnel street to Old avenue, thence along Ross street to Fourth avenue, and having gone down Fourth to Wood street he followed the latter thoroughfare to Water street and by the circuitous route of Water and Duquesne way reached Sixth street. He entered a saloon here, sold a butcher knife for fifteen cents cash and a drink of whisky, and after loitering there awhile proceeded to Adam Weigand's place. He told Mrs. Weigand of the affray, said he was going to deliver himself into custody, bethought himself that imprisonment in jail without whisky would be a grievous hardship, and upon stating the fact to Mrs. Weigand was told to flee. He then made his way to Liberty street, and at Twenty-eighth street took the railroad track and walked as far as Braddock. On Tuesday evening he got a drink of whisky at Miller's saloon in Braddock, and slept that night in a brick yard near Braddock. On Wednesday morning he resumed his journey. He struck the Connellsville railroad and on Wednesday sold his butcher knives at Alpsville. He passed here about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; passed Shaner's station about four o'clock and fell in with another tramp named Quinn. The two tramped up along the Connellsville railroad for a considerable distance till they came to a watchbox, where Quinn proposed that they should put up for the night (Wednesday). Quinn also proposed that they should go to a neighboring house to beg supper, but Kelly replied that he would walk on slowly and Quinn could overtake him. Kelly was anxious to "shake" Quinn for the reason that he hadn't much money and didn't feel able to buy whisky for both. The fugitive arrived at Suter's Station about seven o'clock, climbed into a coke car and went to sleep. In the morning (yesterday) he found himself at Connellsville, from which point he continued his way along the railroad to a point seventeen miles beyond.

HOW HE WAS CAPTURED.

Detective Harrison learned that Kelly had been at Miller's saloon, in Braddock, on Tuesday night, but was unable to follow him further. On Wednesday a dispatch was received from Alpsville announcing that a man answering to the description of Kelly had sold two butcher knives at that place. One of the knives is alleged to still contain blood stains. Detectives Harrison and Geary accordingly started in pursuit on Wednesday afternoon. They found traces of their man. They fell in with Quinn, who told them of his wanderings with Kelly. The detectives searched about the vicinity of Suter's Station, but failing to find their man marched towards West Newton. They concluded that Kelly might have boarded a train, and Detective Geary proceeded to Connellsville, while Harrison struck across the country to Irwin Station. The latter arrived in the city yesterday morning and reported the facts.

After the departure of Geary and Harrison, a second dispatch was received at the Mayor's office, this time announcing that Kelly had passed Shaner's. Harrison's report and these dispatches left no doubt that Kelly was making his way along the Connellsville road, and yesterday Chief Pender and Detective O'Mara also left for Connellsville.

In the meantime Kelly was making his way along the railroad when the men on Conductor Wood's train discovered him. The railroad authorities had been notified by the officers that Kelly was lurking about the road, and Superintendent Hyndman instructed the men to be on the lookout for the fugitive. The railroad employes had read the published description of Kelly, and it was so accurate that there was no mistaking the man. Kelly, when discovered, was invited by the train men to get into the caboose, the latter declaring they didn't want to see a man walking along such a weary road. The fugitive accepted the invitation and news of the capture was telegraphed back to Geary, who was now at Connellsville. Geary proceeded out the road, got his man, started back to Connellsville and was there met by Pender and O'Mara. The trio took the through train for Pittsburgh and arrived here at eight o'clock last evening.

News of the capture was also sent to Pittsburgh and spread rapidly, so that there was a vast crowd about the Connellsville depot when the train arrived. The officers with their prisoner took a buss, however, and were driven to the Central station house thus partly avoiding the crowd. Many boys and a few men ran after the buss. A crowd had also gathered about the station house, but only a few of them were admitted. The news of the capture still kept spreading till it finally became the general topic of conversation on the streets.

KELLY'S STORY ABOUT THE "QUARREL."

Kelly smilled as he was marched into the lock-up, appearing to take his arrest cooly. Afterwards he was intervied by THE POST reporter and told the story of his wanderings, as above related. The prisoner also admitted that he had been quarrelling with Penn on Tuesday morning. He discovered Penn in King's saloon and treated Penn to the drinks at the latter's request. Penn at that time had Adam Weigand's shoes on his feet, and Kelly asked Officer Murray to arrest him. The officer told Kelly to make an information and the latter left to do so. When he came back to the saloon Penn was gone. Kelly asked Weigand, who was there, to treat several parties in the saloon, but Weigand hadn't the money with him, and sent an order to Mrs. Weigand for thirty cents.

Afterwards Kelly met Penn, and the two men got into a quarrel on Fifth avenue, and continued it while walking along till they reached Tunnel street. While on this street Penn choked Kelly severely, the latter says, and tore his shirt. After the quarrel Kelly proceeded to Old avenue, as stated above. Kelly makes no statement about the stabbing. He says Penn was in the habit of abusing him, and had thrashed him twice before. Once he stole money from him (Kelly) while he was drunk.

KELLY AN IRISHMAN—INQUEST.

Kelly is an Irishman, having been born in County Longford about forty-three years ago. He is a watch case maker by trade, having learned his trade in New York. He had lived in Pittsburgh or vicinity for about twenty years, and declares that he was never in trouble before. He was quite nervous and confused while talking to the reporter, and excited the sympathy of all who saw him.

The inquest on Penn's death was concluded yesterday, and a verdict that the deceased had been killed by Kelly was rendered. Weigand and Friel were both released from custody yesterday. The Coroner will commit Kelly to jail to-day, and the case will be taken in charge by the county authorities. The general opinion is that Kelly, if convicted, will be found guilty of murder in the second degree.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1880.

GENERAL BUTLER AGAINST THE STANDARD.

General B. F. Butler made an exhaustive argument before the House Commerce Committee this morning, urging an investigation of the Standard Oil Company. He claimed Congress has power under the Constitution to conduct such an investigation, and stated that the Western Union Telegraph Compady had been more than once investigated. The three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had been powerless to investigate this monopoly or to remedy the evils, and producers had been compelled, by the powerlessness of the State, to go into a contract with their plunderers. The investigation was necessary, and he hoped the members of the Committee would do their full duty to themselves and their constituents. Speaking of John D. Rockafeller, he said he had dodged the three State investigations and he had no doubt that if Congress took the matter in hand it would compel him to leave the country to escape giving his testimony. After Butler had finished, Amos Townsend of Ohio, a member of the committee, requested that the Standard be allowed to be heard before an investigation was ordered.

THAT SUPPLY SHIP FOR IRELAND.

Secretary Thompson is waiting to hear from one or more parties in New York, who are interested in loading a government vessel with food for Ireland. He has a vessel ready in New York, but until he knows how much of a load there will be to carry and just in what shape it will be placed for shipment, he cannot complete his arrangements. The vessel in her present condition has a capacity of two thousand three hundred barrels, but if necessary she can be filled to carry in the neighborhood of three thousand barrels. The Secretary hopes that some one interested in the matter will communicate with him on the subject.

PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Democrats of Congress have determined that provision shall be made at this session for a method for the counting of the electoral vote. This will be done by a joint rule, as it was before the Democrats came into power in the House, under the rule adopted in 1865. The rule provided that an objection by either house could throw out a State. The Democrats insist that this was adopted for the purpose of enabling either house to throw out the electoral vote of any Southern State. As soon as the Democrats obtained a majority in the House in the Forty-fourth Congress the Republican Senate refused to consider any joint rules, this among others, as operative. Democrats say they will make a fairer rule than the old one, for they do not believe that one house ought to have power to throw out the vote of a State.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

THE Forest County Democratic Committee have elected Colonel John Peterson of Trunkeyville, Senatorial delegate, and Dr. Jenkins of Neiltown, Representative delegate to the State Convention. They go uninstructed.

JAMES JOHNSTON and Barrett Cole escaped from the Wellsburg, W. Va., jail on Wednesday. Johnston was charged with setting fire to Bethany College, and Cole was accused of killing sheep simply for their pelts.

IT now appears that the alleged murder of "Cheeky" Bill Davis, at Sharon, was no murder at all. In fact there was not a drop of blood shed. The report grew out of a row which occurred in a saloon known as the Castle.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach. MWS

Parnell in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, February 28.—The weather interfered with the Parnell demonstration here to-day. In the evening the Opera House was fairly filled. Parnell and the Highlander addressed the meeting, and were followed by prominent citizens. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up, and one hundred dollars was raised.

IF you call on your druggist for "Dr. Sellers Cough Syrup," we pledge immediate relief and cure on short notice.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* oc4:13Weow

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting..	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billous Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
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PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

Township Returns Showing the Feeling Among the Masses.

A Look Into That Democratic Gibraltar, Greene County.

Reports From Indiana, Jefferson, Bradford, Clinton and Montgomery Counties.

SOME TOWNSHIP STRAWS.

[We have received a few more straws in the shape of township votes on the Presidential nomination, taken at the recent February election.—EDS. POST.]

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Bell Township.—After canvasing the voters of this township I find the first choice of Democrats and Republicans as follows:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Tilden	46	Blaine	15
Hancock	18	Washburne	2
Hendrics	2	Grant	1

A Greenbacker, seeing Grant was not getting any votes, voted for him.

Yours, P. S. RUDOLPH.

Punxatawney.—A poll of the Democratic voters of Punxatawney borough on Tuesday, 16th inst, was as follows:

Samuel J. Tilden	57
Gen. W. S. Hancock	1

Yours, W. P. HASTINGS, ED., *Spirit*

GREENE COUNTY.

Washington Township.—Below I send the vote taken for President at our township election. We had a small turn out, but I give you what we had:

Tilden	61	McClellan	16
Hendricks	5	Thurman	2
Hancock	2		

Two Republicans voted for Blaine.

Yours, D. S.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Smith Township.—The following vote was taken at the late election, for President:

Tilden	17	Seymour	7
Thurman	1	Black	1
Randall	1	Hendricks	1
McClellan	1		

INDIANA COUNTY.

Greenville—On the day of the spring election I canvassed our Democratic voters and found a majority of them for Tilden and a few for Hancock. But we will accept any man who will carry out Democratic principles. We want to see the day we can say to our Republican friends, we have gained a victory, and I hope that will be in 1880. GEORGE WAGONER.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Oakland Township—By request of the WEEKLY POST, I send you the views of the voters of this (Oakland) township, as taken on election day, for President, 1880: For that capable and honest man,

Hon. John Trunkey	64
Thurman	1
Seymour	2

We are all friends of Tilden, but don't think it wise to throw away the electors of New York for the pleasure only of nominating a certain candidate. Give us Trunkey and all the Democrats and many Republicans will support him with a hearty good will.

Yours truly, C. C. KEAN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

South Fayette Township—First Precinct—The result of a vote on election day stood: Tilden, 8; Seymour 2.

Yours, RICHARD GLADDEN.

GREENE COUNTY.

INVESTIGATING PRESIDENTIAL SENTIMENT IN A DEMOCRATIC GIBRALTAR.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.

WAYNESBURG, February 26, 1880.

Continuing in the search for Democratic sentiment in Western Pennsylvania, I arrived at this metropolis of Greene county via of the winding and climbing but safe and sure little Waynesburg & Washington railroad. It is supererogatory to say Greene county is Democratic—everybody knows that. The oldest voter cannot remember when Greene county gave anything than a Democratic majority, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000, the general average being from 1,300 to 1,500. While in other counties it might be somewhat more difficult to ascertain the choice of the people for President, it was not hard work in Greene county. While there are a few to be found who favor Seymour, or Hancock or McClellan, or Thurman or Bayard, even they almost unanimously admit that the county is overwhelmingly for the old ticket if possible, and Tilden at any rate. Questions of expediency and of policy they consider are not applicable in the coming campaign. Tilden was elected before, and by all principles of justice must have the office of which he was defrauded. I have talked with a large number of Democrats here, and it may be well to state the views of some of them.

WHAT THEY SAY.

There are three weekly papers published here, only one of which is Democratic, the *Messenger*. Mr. Jim J. Pauley, son of Mr. W. T. H. Pauley, the veteran editor and proprietor of the *Messenger*, said when questioned about the feeling in the county: "The masses of the people are undoubtedly for Tilden. The people want him again. I think myself that Seymour is the strongest man. He is one of the ablest and purest statesmen in the country. But the people prefer Tilden."

Mr. C. C. Brock is one of the prominent lawyers here, and has decided views, as witness: "I am for Tilden first, last and all the time. If Tilden is not nominated the Democratic papers will have to take back all they have said about fraud and admit the Republicans were right."

C. A. Black, Esq., is well known throughout the State and was once active in politics though for a few years past he has been devoting himself exclusively to his profession. He was quite free to express his opinion. His first choice is Tilden, but the New York Kelly fight he fears will make the election of Mr. Tilden doubtful.

H. C. Pollock, Esq., said: "Nine-tenths of the people are for Tilden, but I doubt if it would be good policy to nominate him. I believe Seymour is the strongest man we could take."

Ex-Senator A. A. Purman was brief but emphatic. Said he: "It is not worth while to talk of a nomination unless it is Tilden. If Tilden is not nominated or he names the man, there is no use of a nomination at all."

GENERAL TEMPLE'S IDEAS.

Ex-Auditor General Temple talked quite freely. In the first place he expressed the belief that a strong effort has been in progress for some years back to change the form of government in this country. Part of this plan was to send General Grant to visit all the governments on the globe, and thereby in a measure gain the sympathies of the many people in this country who are of all foreign nationalities; all of this, of course, with a view to having Grant elected to a third term against the unwritten law of the land. If Tilden could carry New York, he would be by far the best man to defeat the Grant scheme, but the Kelly fight has made New York doubtful. General Temple thinks that if Tilden allows his name to go before the convention, it will be with the consciousness that he can carry New York. If Tilden thinks he cannot carry New York, then he will not go into the convention at all. In that event, General Temple is in favor of the "black horse." A Pennsylvania man, he thinks, would be preferable. At any rate, a strong and vigorous campaign must be made in this State. If it is conceded that Pennsylvania is going Republican, and Democrats quietly sit down with that idea in their minds, Philadelphia will be able to send hundreds of repeaters to other States which are in doubt and help to carry them. If a vigorous Democratic campaign is made in Pennsylvania it is possible that the State may be carried, and at any rate the Philadelphia repeaters will have to be kept at home.

MR. CRAWFORD'S OPINIONS.

D. Crawford, Esq., is one of the notable men of Waynesburg, and has more than a State reputation. He said. "My ticket would be Seymour and Hendricks. I know both of them personally, and I know them to be Christian statesmen than whom there are no better in the country. I don't think it would be policy to nominate Tilden. He was cheated out of the office, and by rights should be the nominee again, but I don't think he could get the unanimous support of the party. It sometimes becomes necessary to sacrifice men to principles and that is the case this time I think. There is the Greenback element which we must conciliate. With Seymour and Hendricks I think we would be certain of success."

AND MORE OPINIONS.

Of course all people do not hold the same opinions, as those above mentioned indicate, and here follow some varied ones briefly stated:

James Ingram, Esq., a prominent lawyer.—"I am for the old ticket. I think it is a great mistake to allow Kelly to dictate to the party."

Furman South, Esq., one of the most active young Democratic lawyers in the county.—"I am for Tilden first, but I think it is doubtful about carrying New York with him. Hancock would be my next choice, or Seymour, but the latter would not accept a nomination. I think McClellan would run well."

B. W. Carpenter, Esq., District Attorney.—"I am for Tilden all the time There can be no doubt that the majority of the people are for him, and he would carry more votes than any other person who could be named. It would be folly not to nominate him."

Mr. J. G. Gordon, (who thinks more of the new narrow gauge road than of politics)—"Oh, Seymour has no constituency; he couldn't get any support. You've got to have some person who could carry the people, and that man is Tilden. I would prefer the old ticket."

Mr. Otto Imes of Morris township—"I am for George B. McClellan."

G. W. Crow, Esq.—"Well, I don't want Tilden. I am for Seymour."

Mr A. Ross, ex-Sheriff—"Tilden is my first choice. I believe he would make a good President."

Mr. Nathan Schack, clothier—"I worked hard for Tilden before, but I don't want him now, because he is not the strongest man. If Bayard lived in a larger State, I believe he would be the strongest man."

James Berdine of Spring Hill township—"I am for Tilden or McClellan. I think McClellan ought to have had it before."

J. J. Buchanan, Esq., a leading lawyer and an old Democrat—"The only thing we can do is to nominate Tilden and Hendricks. If Hendricks will not accept, then we must have some other Indiana man or an Ohio man for the second place."

Mr. J. C. Jarrett, Clerk of Courts—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden."

Mr. W. A. Dinsmore—"The old ticket would be the best undoubtedly."

Mr. N. M. Raymer of Mt. Morris—"I am for General McClellan."

Mr. Wiley and his three sons—"Tilden and Hendricks."

Jacob Hoover—"Tilden and Hendricks."

Mr. A. C. Smalley, cabinet maker—"I am for Hancock or McClellan. I am opposed to Tilden because he didn't take the office when he was elected to it."

W. H. Barb, Esq.—"Tilden would be my first choice if he could carry New York, but I am afraid he couldn't. I would prefer Seymour or McClellan, my first choice between the two being McClellan."

Mr. E. P. Smalley—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks. I have voted the Democratic ticket from Jackson down; I voted for Tilden the last time, and I want to live to vote for him again."

OTHER MATTERS.

It is scarcely necessary to add any more personal sentiments to those given above.

The Chairman of the County Committee is Dr. Patton, who resides in the country, so I did not get to see him. I learned, however, that the committee will probably meet on Tuesday two weeks to call the County Convention for the selection of delegates to the State Convention. The convention will, no doubt, be entirely unanimous, as so large a majority of the people being for Tilden there will be no question except as to the men to be selected, and they never quarrel on that point in Greene county—the men who want the honor have no trouble in getting it.

C. T. D.

INDIANA COUNTY.

A CANVASS AMONG THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY.

INDIANA, February 20, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I send you the result of a canvass among the Democratic voters of this borough, on the question of Presidential preferences:

John H. Hill, Esq., attorney—"Tilden; best and strongest man."

Joseph H. Flugle, merchant—"Hancock or Tilden."

John Linthroff, mechanic—"Tilden; best and strongest man."

Joseph M. Thompson, Esq., attorney—"Tilden; because he is the best man and a representative Democrat."

Samuel McDonald, farmer—"Tilden is my choice."

Joseph Boggs, farmer—"Hancock; think he is the best man."

Peter Mets, merchant—"Seymour is the best man."

John Donley, clerk—"Seymour is the best man."

B. J. Wehrle, jeweler—"Tilden is my choice."

E. Wehrle, jeweler—"Tilden; strongest man; was cheated out of the office before."

Clement Hassinger, merchant—"Tilden; best man."

J. B. Lawson, Esq., editor—"Hancock."

John Hassinger, clerk—"Tilden."

James A. Thompson, clerk—"Tilden; best man; was cheated out of the office."

P. V. Baker, merchant—"Tilden; the best man to win."

Wolfgang Vogle, merchant—"Hancock."

Paul Vogle, merchant—"Bayard."

G. W. Graff, butcher—"Tilden."

Wm. Donley, mechanic—"Tilden; best man.

C. Nixon, retired—"Tilden; the people did and will elect him."

John Wittling, butcher—"Hancock can carry Pennsylvania."

A. Yuekenberg, mechanic—"Tilden is the strongest."

A. Stewart, farmer—"I am for Tilden."

John R. Thompson, farmer—"Tilden or Hancock."

Sol. Hauxhurst; farmer—"Tilden or Seymour."

Alex. Ringhorn, farmer—"I am for Tilden."

Chas. Gompers, hotel—"Tilden is my choice."

C. Neal, farmer—"Tilden is the best man."

A. J. Cummings, farmer—"Tilden is the strongest and best man."

J. C. Landfair, farmer—"Hancock."

John Homer, mechanic—"Tilden is my choice."

Terry Rice, mechanic—"Hancock."

Robert Sanford, laborer—"Tilden is my choice."

D. Boyd, merchant—"Tilden is my choice."

Thos. Kinghorn, farmer—"Tilden."

John E. Elrick, farmer—"Hancock."

One Attorney—"Bayard; first, last and all the time."

Two Attorneys—"Tilden; first choice."

CLINTON COUNTY.

THE GENERAL FEELING OF THE COUNTY FOR BAYARD.

LOCK HAVEN, February 23, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I am in receipt of your circular of the 10th inst. asking for the sentiment of my county in regard to the Presidential candidates, etc. I take it that your object is to get the *general* feeling of my own locality in this respect. I believe I can give you this without any detailed statement of each individual "interview." I believe the feeling is decidedly in favor of Bayard. Tilden has supporters mainly for the reason that it is believed he was cheated and the feeling that he should have another chance. Hancock has friends and also Seymour. Thurman and Hendricks are mentioned only here and there and particularly the latter.

I gathered my information from men in all walks of life, and took occasion at the meeting of our Standing Committee last week to get the feeling of the several members and of their localities. Some having no decided preference are for the strongest man. On the whole, in this county, I believe if a vote were taken Bayard would carry largely.

Yours, W. A. SIMPSON.

INDIANA AND JEFFERSON.

"BUT ONE CHOICE AND THAT SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

PUNXSUTAWNEY, February 23, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

There is but one choice for Presidential candidate with the Democracy of the south of Jefferson and the north of Indiana counties, and that is Samuel J. Tilden. I am satisfied that the greater part of the limited opposition to his nomination in the Democratic ranks is traceable to Republican influence. *He is the man they fear.* Yours, J. U. GILLESPIE.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HANCOCK'S NATIVE PLACE—RURAL DEMOCRACY FOR TILDEN OR BAYARD.

NORRISTOWN, February 24, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

There is a strong Hancock sentiment in this town, as it is his native place. The rural Democracy are divided between Tilden and Bayard—and I am satisfied that if they could be assured that Tilden can get New York's troubles settled, that their support of Tilden would be very hearty. Of late many think a Western hard money Democrat ought to be selected, and there is a growing feeling in favor of Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois. Yours,

JOHN W. BICKEL.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

SEYMOUR REGARDED AS THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

TOWANDA, PA., February 20, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Your correspondent has talked with the leading Democrats of Bradford county respecting their preference of Presidential candidates and the sentiment of the leading professional men, merchants, mechanics, officials and farmers (whose names they desire withheld) is in favor of Seymour as the strongest candidate. Bayard is the second choice.

There are a great many Democrats who believe that the Democracy of the State of New York are in such a factious quarrel that it will be impossible to harmonize them by any candidate from that State sufficiently to carry the State, and that the Democratic candidate must come from the West.

The general sentiment of the Democratic masses is in favor of any good man, as opposed to Grant. In fact, there are a number of influential Republicans who are outspoken against Grant, and declare their determination to support the Democratic nominee in case the Republicans nominate Grant. SENEX.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., February 27, 1880.

Little Washington is excited. If the settlement of the Presidential question depended entirely upon this town it would be impossible that more interest could be taken in it. There are two factions in the party here, one being for Seymour because the other is for Tilden, and for purely personal and local reasons the Seymour side and the Tilden side are antagonizing each other. You have seen and heard of such a condition of affairs before—it always did and always will exist where there is a rivalry of leaders. This little local fight is only the same on a smaller scale that exists in State and National politics in both parties all the time. It will amount to nothing in the end. When the fight is over, and the battle lost and won, the aforetime antagonists will shake hands and fight as earnestly side by side for the great principles of the party as if they had never quarrelled over splitting a hair. No harm is done by the local fight, and it is in fact not a bad thing, since it tends to keep up interest in the party.

HUNTING THE UNDERCURRENT.

But I must confess that to a person who is in search of the real sentiment of the people such an internecine warfare as here exists makes the task of the searcher much more difficult than it otherwise would be. I had been looking around but a short time when I discovered the existence of the local fight, and each side became on the alert in the endeavor to convince me that the other side was the weaker. The Tilden side would capture me and would triumphantly carry me into their strongholds, where the very air breathed Tilden. Then the Seymour cohorts would rally to the rescue, and the atmosphere became of their hue. And when by the exercise of strategy I would succeed in escaping from both and go skirmishing on my own hook, untrammeled by leadership, it would not be long until I was again in custody. But it was the deep undercurrent of sentiment for which I was searching and which I was determined to find if it took all summer. I got away from the neighborhood of the court house, and mingled with the people—with the persons who have convictions and who care nothing for the local feuds of rival leaders. And this is the result of my investigations: While there is a stronger sentiment here in favor of Seymour than I have found elsewhere, there can be no doubt that the old ticket is still preferred by the masses. Even a comparison of the efforts of the Seymour and Tilden champions here shows this to be the case. Of course it is not that overwhelming sentiment that can be found elsewhere—for I believe that a careful poll of every Democrat voter in Little Washington would do no more than give Tilden a plurality. For aside from Seymour there is an unusual number of McClellan, Bayard and Hancock men to be found here. In fact I have been astonished to find so many persons who say their first choice is General George B. McClellan. Nowhere else except in Greene county, have I found any McClellan men, and even there hardly enough could be found to make a slight sprinkle.

INDIVIDUAL TALKS.

But as it was the intention to get the views of different persons as well as the general sentiment, it is about time to let some of them talk. Among the first persons that I met was Mr. W. A. Barr, the Prothonotary. Mr. Barr is opposed to Tilden, and perhaps might favor Seymour, but would prefer Thurman or Hancock.

Mr. George Perritt, Sheriff—"I am for the nominee, whoever he may be. Tilden or Seymour or Randall would suit me."

'Squire Matthias, Minton, of Prosperity—"I don't feel like giving up the old man."

J. R. Braddock, Esq.—"Tilden should be renominated; that is the sentiment of the people. THE POST hit the nail on the head when it said that Tilden and Hendricks would awaken more enthusiasm than any other ticket."

Mr. J. D. Barr—"I think the county is for Tilden. My preference would be McClellan, but he couldn't be nominated. I suppose we will have to have the 'old man' again."

G. H. Welshons of the *Review and Examiner*—"I am for Tilden all the time."

Major G. F. Hammond—"I am for Tilden, and have three sons who are the same way."

POSITIVE IN HIS EXPRESSIONS.

Freeman Brady, Esq., is a man of positive ideas and he has no objection to expressing them, thus: "Of all whom I would choose Tilden would be the last. He is an absolute failure. He couldn't carry New York and it is absolutely essential that we have New York. From the hour Tilden would be nominated we would be placed on the defensive. Seymour is the man I would prefer."

Wm. Hodgins, of Buffalo township, (sitting in Mr. Brady's office)—"O, pshaw; Tilden is the best man we could get."

A. H. Eckers, editor of the *Democrat*—"I am decidedly for Seymour. If he would accept a nomination, he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. There is a strong sympathy for Tilden among the people."

Moses McKeag, Jury Commissioner—"Tilden is my first choice, and McClellan second. I think Tilden was elected before and should have it again."

D. N. McCracken, Esq.—"With Tilden we would be on the defensive all the time. Seymour would be the best man."

T. Jeff Duncan, Esq.—"Either Seymour or Hancock would suit me. If Tilden is nominated I can vote for him, but with Tilden we would be on the defensive. He has been mixed up in too many things to make him the most available man now. The cipher dispatches, the income tax suit and certain railroad complications would tell against him. Seymour has not been a place-hunter and has nothing against him. He could carry New York easily."

A. B Caldwell—"I prefer Bayard. Tilden was cheated out of it before, but I believe Bayard is the stronger. I would prefer Seymour, but he is out of the question."

STRONG FOR SEYMOUR.

Mr. Wm. Workman is the ex-Chairman of the County Committee. He is an active Democrat and has large business interests. He expressed himself briefly but pointedly. Said he: "I am for Seymour, first, last and all the time. It would not be policy to nominate Tilden again."

Mr. J. W. Kuntz, President of the Washington Savings Bank—"I would like to vote for Tilden again, but he hasn't got the backbone. Seymour is my choice."

Samuel Ruth, Cashier of the bank—"Seymour is my first choice. I was for Tilden until I found he couldn't carry New York."

S. A. Noble, Donegal township—"Seymour is my choice. Tilden is a good man but Seymour is better."

W. G. Kuntz, hatter—"Seymour."

F. H. Judson, merchant—"I would be for Tilden if he had the back bone to stand up and be a Wade Hampton."

J. Hall—"Tilden or Bayard."

C. J. Judson, Esq.—"Tilden will be the man if we get him nominated."

William Mountz—"I want Tilden again."

Alex. Rankin—"The old ticket would suit me."

J. J. Jordan, merchant—"I am for Tilden all the time."

James Aman—"Tilden."

R. R. Forrest—"Put me down for Tilden."

J. R. Forrest—"I am the same way. Tilden is the only man we can elect."

Col. J. P. Linn, druggist and a member of Council elected from a Republican ward—"Tilden is the only available man."

W. D. Roberts, druggist—"Tilden all the time."

John Aman—"Tilden."

J. M. Ralston—"I would rather vote for Samuel J. than for any one else."

James Hall—"I am for Tilden all the time."

D. S. Fulton, dentist—"I am not for Tilden because we can't elect him."

J. Blonde—"I am not for Tilden because he wasn't man enough to stand up for his rights."

Joseph Katzenstein, clothier—"McClellan is my man."

Dr. Alfred Creigh—"The only man who can be elected is Tilden. The Democratic party can go to the ——— if they don't nominate him again. He was elected before and must have the office."

John W. Creigh, civil engineer—"I am for Tilden all the time."

Prof. D. J. McAdams—"I have a decided preference for Thurman. I think he is the best man in the country."

Andrew Pease, South Strabane township—"I am for Seymour."

A FEW M'CLELLAN MEN.

Dr. A. S. McElree—"My man is George B. McClellan. My second choice is the nominee."

George B. Prowitt—"My first choice is McClellan. You might put me down for Tilden."

George A. Carsten of the *Review and Examiner*—"I am for McClellan, but I think the county is for Tilden."

S. W. Hall—"I am a McClellan man because I want to see him have a chance."

Dr. H. D. Enoch—"I am for Tilden or anybody to beat Grant, and I think Tilden is the man to do it."

Rev. A. Weills, South Strabane township—"Tilden was defrauded out of the Presidency before, but I am afraid he is a little too old now to elect him again."

John H. Gregg—"I am opposed to Tilden because he didn't take his seat. He is a good man, he broke up Tammany Hall, the Canal Ring and many other things, but he can't be elected again. Seymour can be elected."

John G. Ruple, Esq.—"I voted for Tilden before and want to again."

J. C. Thompson.—"I am for Tilden all the time."

G. E. Kuntz.—"I am for Tilden strong. I don't want any other man."

W. F. Dickey, proprietor of the Valentine House.—"I am for Tilden and the old ticket."

D. W. Brown, Esq.—"I am for Hancock because he is a Pennsylvanian."

J. D. Braden, Esq.—"I prefer Tilden first or Seymour. The masses are for Tilden."

Albert S. Sprolls, Esq.—"I have a most unlimited dislike for Tilden. It would be hard for me to vote for him."

MORE DECIDED PERSONS.

J. P. Charlton.—"I am decidedly for Seymour. I think he is the best statesman in the country.

John Brady—"I am decidedly for Hancock."

Alex. Hart of the *Democrat*—"I am for Seymour."

John Wilson of the carriage factory—"I would prefer Tilden, but I fear the Kelly fight in New York has resulted in making Tilden unavailable."

Peter Kennedy, Jr., and Wm. Allen—"Bayard, the best man in the country."

Morgan Hayes—"I am for Seymour first and Hendricks second, but I am afraid Seymour would not accept."

Charles and S. B. Hayes—"Prefer Seymour, but think Tilden a good man."

S. Perkins, Superintendent for S. B. Hayes & Co—"I would naturally say Tilden because he was euchered out of it before."

Dr. Wm. Bowles—"I am for Seymour if he would be a candidate."

W. S. Bryson—"Any man but Tilden, although I would vote for him."

John M. Braden, Esq.—"I am for Tilden."

S. F. Braddock, jeweler—"I am for Tilden all the time."

'Squire Frazier—"I have voted at every Presidential election for sixty years, and I want to live to vote for Tilden again."

John Howlin, grain merchant—"I am for Tilden all the time."

Linn Bane, agent Adams Express—"Tilden."

D. D. Porter—"Seymour."

EXCITEMENT ON THE QUESTION.

My note book contains the names and opinions of a good many more persons, but perhaps enough space has been taken up already with individual opinions. After I had made the canvass of Washington I went to Waynesburg, and upon my return to Washington I discovered that the Seymour and Tilden adherents had become more excited than ever on the question, and each side had a formidable list of names of voters which it was desired that THE POST should publish. Without any intention of reflecting in any way upon the persons furnishing the lists, it still must be said that they are valueless as expressing in any manner the sentiments of the voters. But even granting that these supplementary lists are of value, they still leave Tilden in the lead, the Tilden list numbering 133 names and the Seymour list 117—pretty close, it must be admitted, but a second supplementary Seymour list came to hand last, so that the Seymour men had the last chance at it. In deference to the persons furnishing the lists, the names would be published were it not that so much space has already been given in this article to Washington.

GENERAL POLITICS.

In the foregoing the name of G. W. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, has not been mentioned. That Mr. Miller is for Tilden has been known for some time, as he expressed his views at some length in a letter to the Tilden Club of Pittsburgh. It is only necessary to add that he simply says that he still holds the views expressed in the letter. It has already been stated in THE POST that Mr. Miller has called the State Committee to meet at the Monongahela House on March 18th. Mr. T. C. Noble, Chairman of the County Committee of Washington, has called a meeting for the 8th of March, to select a time for holding the County Convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention. As Mr. Noble lives in the country I did not get to see him.

The town of Washington as well as the county, is Republican, as you know, but the town owes its Republican majority to the presence of some 150 or more colored voters. Were it not for these, the town would be Democratic by fifty or sixty majority. But notwithstanding the fact that the county is Republican, the Democrats manage to hold some of the county offices nearly all the time. At present the Prothonotary, Mr. Barr, and the Sheriff, Mr. Perritt, are Democratic. C. T. D.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

THE SENTIMENT OF DEMOCRATS IN THE EASTERN PART OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

MONONGAHELA CITY, February 25, 1880.

I have been circulating among the Democrats of the eastern end of Washington county, for some days, and find the sentiment very strongly in favor of Gov. Tilden's renomination. The reasons given in most cases are identical and appeal very strongly to the natural sentiments of justice and fair play that animate most men. This is that Tilden and the Democratic party were wronged and outraged by the frauds and villainy of 1876, and that the future of the country, the honesty of elections and the fair fame of the nation, demand the seal of national disapprobation should be painly and emphatically stamped upon the crime.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS INTERVIEWED.

I have jotted down the views of representative Democrats of this part of Washington county, with whom I have come in contact and they are at your service:

J. M. Davis, Mayor of Monongahela City—"I am for the old ticket or for a Tilden man."

Valentine Fauquar, merchant—"I am for Thurman or Bayard."

James Dolan, mechanic—"I am for Tilden. He was cheated out of his election in 1876. I want justice and right to take place."

George Bayha—"I am for Seymour because he is a statesman and a Christian gentleman."

Joseph McCracken, ship builder—"I am for the old ticket, or the man Tilden should designate. I believe Tilden the best man in the United States. With him Government thieves would become scarce."

Joseph Patterson, merchant—"I am for Seymour, because he is the best man out. He is an honest man, and can carry New York and beat Grant."

Wm. Moss, mechanic—"I am for Seymour, believing he can be elected."

Alonzo Patterson—"I am for Seymour."

'Daniel Swickard—"The old ticket of 1876."

W. McGregor—"Tilden and Hendricks. They were elected once and cheated out of their election. They can be elected."

James McCullough—"I am for the old ticket of 1876."

John S. Moskell—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks. They were honestly elected in 1876, and were cheated out of their election; but the Democracy don't propose to permit a repetition of that kind again."

Joseph Scott—"I am for the old ticket."

Samuel Robbison—"I am for the old ticket of 1876—the best men named."

John Holland, Alderman—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks. They were honestly elected in 1876, but the Sherman and Eliza Pinkston fraud cheated them out of their election, and I want to see them elected and seated, if it takes every Democrat in the country to do it. They are all for Tilden."

John W. Beaver—"Tilden and Hendricks. They were cheated out of their election in 1876, and I want to commence where we left off."

Samuel Massy—"Tilden and McClellan."

W. H. Smith—"Hancock and Hendricks would be a strong ticket. I am in favor of them."

W. J. Markell, Sr.—"Seymour is my man."

W. H. Atkins—"Hendricks and Thurman are my choice."

Stock McCurdy—"Seymour and Hendricks are the best men, and could be elected."

Amos Crall—"Thurman and Bayard."

John Swickard—"Tilden and Hendricks."

Thomas H. Baird—"I am for the old ticket of 1876—Tilden and Hendricks."

James Swickard—"Tilden and Hendricks, and the whisky thieves would suffer."

J. C. Scott—"I am for Hancock and Bayard."

James H. Smith, City Treasurer—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden and Hendricks, or for the man Tilden favors for the nominee."

William Gallbreth—"I am for the old ticket of 1876."

Charles Markell—"I am for Tilden, notwithstanding John Kelley's opposition."

W. T. Markell—"I am for Tilden; he was fairly elected in 1876 and can be again."

J. B. Gibson, farmer—"I am for Hancock; I served under him and he would be a strong man."

Sidney Huston—"I am for Tilden all the time."

Joseph A. Bryan, Tax Collector—"I am for Hendrick, B. Wright and Wade Hampton. If they should be elected they would get their seats whether Eliza Pinkston liked it or not."

James P. Sheplar—"Tilden is my preference, but I am for the nominee of the Convention. Tilden, if elected, would make the Government thieves as scarce about Washington as he did the canal thieves in New York. The majority here are largely for Samuel J. Tilden."

Wm. Ketchum—"I am for Bayard. I think he is the best man."

J. H. Moore, merchant—"I am for Tilden."

Moses Scott, Alderman—"I am for Hancock, the only available man we can elect. With him we can beat Grant, and get rid of all Government thieves."

R. J. Robbison, butcher—"I am for any man, who is a statesman, that can beat Grant. I am for the nominee of the Democratic party."

Joseph A. Jennings, Principal of public school—"I am for Hancock."

Wm. Corrine, contractor—"I am for Seymour or Bayard."

Wm. Lowrie, glass manufacturer—"I am for Hancock. There would be no whisky thieves under his administration."

J. S. Patterson—"I am for Seymour or Hancock."

Wm. Hanah—"I am for Seymour or any other good man. I am for the nominee."

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.* 9

Better Than Gold.

The coveted riches of this world are as nothing when weighed in the scales with health and long life. This brings us to speak of one of the most wonderful medicines of modern times, not only for the cure of consumption and kindred diseases, but in restoring the constitution to a healthy pristine condition when impaired by disease, and when the blood itself, which is the life of the body, and the source of health and usefulness, whatever our calling may be. We need hardly say that we are speaking of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, that most wonder-working of all medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or vicera of the chest. It is as sweet as honey from the honey comb, and it is charged with those rich and plastic juices from the herbal kingdom, which make it at once both healing and restorative. No one whose lungs are effected can take it without benefit, and there is no failing state of health, when the blood is weak and poor, that it will not do good; it contains the elementary principles, which are found to exist in the animal body, and when these principles are digested and added to the blood, there is not a single organ of the human frame which will not feel its salutary influence—even in cases of the last stages of phthisis it has been known to cure, and where tubercles were known to exist in the lungs, they have been dislodged and absorbed, and the lung tissue restored to a healthy and normal state. Some years ago, the writer of this was sitting in the office of Colonel Sawyer on Wood street when a gentleman, Colonel French the former Superintendent of the Pittsburgh water works came in, hoarse and exhausted; and we heard Colonel Sawyer tell him "go and get a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and if it don't cure you I will pay for it." He got the bottle and got well. Captain Smith of Texas, a captain in the United States service has bought over six dozen of bottles for his wife and it cured her. Mrs. Bradly of 55 Ohio street, Allegheny was cured over ten years ago by this medicine and Dr. Keyser's personal services. She is to-day in the vigor of health. We could go on and add name after name if space would permit, but let those who wish to know more about it, get Dr. Keyser's treatise on chronic lung diseases, to be had at his office No. 120 Penn avenue, corner of Evans alley.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing exfoliation of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the vir

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1880. }

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 177,444 65
Exchanges	870,641 66

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52¼	52⅝
Reading	35⅝	35¾
P., T. & B	20⅝	20¾
Lehigh Valley	52⅛	52⅝
U. Co.'s N. J	160	161
Central Transportation Co	47	.....
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	118	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	113	.....
Northern Pacific	33¾	35⅝
Do preferred	57¼	57⅝
Lehigh Navigation Co	38¼	38⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	17⅞	18
Northern Central	33½	34
Hestonville	23⅝	24

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Governments quiet and a shade lower. A report which could not be verified was in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury would accept several million more of the bonds offered to-day. Railroad bonds strong and ¼@2¾ per cent. higher, with the chief advance in Iron Mountain, Chesapeake & Ohio and Texas Pacific issues. State securities dull.

The stock market was active and buoyant during the morning and prices advanced ¼@4¾ per cent. in the entire list. The coal shares, Pacific Mail, Canada Southern, Lake Erie and Western and Louisville & Nashville were the most conspicuous in improvement. About one o'clock the announcement was made that the Secretary accepted only $2,516,000 of bonds, which was less than generally expected, and caused a reaction of ½@2 per cent. This, however, was followed by renewed buoyancy, and there was a general recovery of ¼@2 per cent., the latter on Pacific Mail. The coal stocks were all higher and were taken freely on continued advance in prices of coal. The late movement in coal shares is beginning to attract attention, and the statement is now made on the authority of parties who are in a position to be well informed, that the coal carrying roads will this year do a business large enough to meet all fixed charges and leave a surplus. A report from Philadelphia says that the annual exhibit of the Central New Jersey will show a net gain of not less than $750,000, and it may reach $1,000,000. This improvement in the condition of the coal carriers is due mainly to the harmonious action regarding the regulation of the trade. The telegraph properties were firm on moderate dealings.

The signatures of 90 per cent. of the holders of the income bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company have already been obtained to request to terminate the stock trust and in a short time the stock of the company will be exchanged for representative certificates issued by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, which are now current on the street.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has called in for redemption on September 1st next the balance of their outstanding convertible bonds due in 1883. The *Graphic* says the scare in Little Pittsburgh has come to an end, and shareholders are now calmly considering the situation. It is said that some stock sold as low as $9 00 on Monday afternoon after the Board closed. The Board of Directors of the company have instructed certain competent mining experts to report on the property so that the public may learn its true condition.

The Iron Silver mine at Leadville, formerly owned by Stevens & Leiter, and the Robinson mine of Ten Mile district, Colorado, have been purchased by George D. Roberts and associates. The purchase price aggregates over $4,000,000. Both mines have been incorporated under the laws of New York and will soon be tested and quoted on the American Mining Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee & St. Paul earnings increase $262,000 for February, and St. Louis & San Francisco gains $32,000 in the fourth week of February.

Transactions aggregated 432,000 shares, of which 3,800 were Canada Southern, 2,700 C., C. & I. C., 1,700 Central Pacific, 1,000 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 61,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 Delaware & Hudson, 42,000 Erie, 6,200 St. Joseph, 3,200 Houston & Texas, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 10,000 Kansas & Texas, 27,000 Lake Shore, 5,400 Lake Erie & Western, 8,400 Little Pittsburgh, 3,400 Michigan Central, 1,400 Mobile & Ohio, 25,000 Northwestern, 6,700 Nashville & Chattanooga, (closing at 115¾), 12,000 New Jersey Central, 1,000 New York Central, 2,000 Northern Pacific, 13,000 Ohios, 9,000 Ontario & Western (closing at 36), 36,000 Pacific Mail, 41,000 Reading, 21,000 St. Paul, 3,300 St. Paul & Sioux City, 11,000 St. Paul & Minnesota, 600 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash & Pacific, and 8,600 Western Union.

Close—Money @6 per cent. closing at 5 cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 484; sight exchange 487.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¾
New 5s coupons	103⅝
New 4½s coupons	107¾
New 4s coupons	106⅝
Pacific 6s of 1895	122

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¾s	48⅝
Missouri 6s	109
St. Joe	107
Tennessee 6s	36¾
Tennessee 6s new	33½
Virginia 6s	31
Virginia 6s new	31
Consols	75
Deferred	108

STOCKS.

Rock Island	140½	Iron Mountain	64
Panama	182	St. L. & San F.	43¾
Fort Wayne	117¾	Do. preferred	74
C. & P.	111	First	77
Illinois Central	102	C. St. L. & N. O.	42¾
B. & Q.	143	Kan. & Tex	43¾
C. & A.	105½	Union Pacific	93
Do. preferred	118	N. Pacific	33
N. Y. Central	131½	Do. preferred	56¼
Harlem	175	Louisville & N.	42¾
Lake Shore	109¼	Houston & Texas	83⅛
Can. Southern	66½	W. U. Tel	112¾
Michigan Central	91½	A. & P. Tel	46⅞
Erie	25⅞	Pacific Mail	58¾
Do. preferred	71¼	Little Pittsburgh	14⅝
N. W. C	90¾	Reading	71⅝
Do. preferred	106¼	Adams Ex	109¾
St. Paul	81	Fargo Ex	104½
Do. preferred	104	American Ex	56¾
St. P. & Min	57	U. S. Express	47¾
St. P. & S. City	43¼	Quicksilver	20⅝
Do. preferred	79	Do. preferred	63¼
Del. & Lack	93⅜	Leadville	3¼
Morris & Essex	107	Central Pacific	82
N. J. Central	88¾	Union Firsts	111
Del. & Hudson	82¼	Land Grants	113¾
O. & M.	35⅜	Sinking Funds	119
Do. preferred	73¼	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O	22	St. P. & S. C. First	.....
Mobile & O.	24¼	C. C. & I. C. First	.....
C. & C.	79	Erie seconds	91½
C. C. & I. C.	19½	Central Arizona	8½
B. C. R. & N.	59	Caribou	3¼
A. & T. H.	23⅛	Excelsior	.....
Do preferred	64	Homestake	33
W. St. L. & P.	43½	Ontario	57½
Do. preferred	68¾	Standard	30½
H. & St. Joe	39¾	Lake Erie Western	33½
Do. preferred	73	L., N., A. & C.	97

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	249⅝	Quincy	40¾
Copper Falls	13½	Ridge	8¾
Franklin	23¼	Madison	9⅝
Pewabec	63		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 3.—Consols for money, 97 13-16; account, 97 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 105; Pennsylvania Central, 85¾; Erie, 47¾; do. seconds, 94; Reading, 36¼.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 110¼; 4s, 109⅝.

Refined petroleum, 5⅝@5⅞d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes, 82f 57½c.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined petroleum, 18⅛@18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton dull at 7 5-16@7 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

American lard, 40s.

Prime mess beef, 77s 6d.

American cloverseed, 35@40s.

Corn—new western mixed, 5s 8d@5s 8½d.

Bacon—Long clear, 36s 6d; short clear, 38s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The wheat trade opened more active with improving tendency. Prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders and advance fully a shilling per quarter was established. Towards the close of the week there was a quieter feeling. On Friday wheat was rather cheaper. Maize on spot was very scarce; to arrive it was a shade cheaper. Arrivals at ports call moderate. At the commencement of the week wheat improved 6 pence to a shilling per quarter, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat to arrive early in the week at 3 pence to 6 pence advance which was subsequently lost.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST: }
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1880. }

The weather to-day being dark and dismal, with a drizzling rain, was not favorable for out-door business, yet there was a fair request for the leading staples. Until the country roads, which are now in an impassable condition, will enable farmers to haul their goods to the city and make their purchases, activity in any particular branch is not anticipated.

Groceries are probably just now in better demand than any other article under the head of general markets. Coffee is strong, and sugar is looking up, while New Orleans molasses is firm.

The grain market is moderately active. Wheat is hard to get, and we heard of $1 40 being bid to-day for a large lot, yet that cannot be considered the ruling price. Oats, corn and barley are in fair request at the prices noted.

Flour is firm, and will not likely change in price for some time, unless there is an unlooked for advance or tumble in wheat.

The country produce market was dull, under the influence of the weather. Eggs and butter were both weak, and in some instances sold one cent or two below the prices given, which are the ruling figures. Cheese is firm and poultry weaker.

The provision market continues unchanged.

For foreign fruits, canned goods, fish and feathers there is a good demand.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 30@33c; choice roll, 27@30c; solid packed, 23@25c; common to medium, 15@20c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 per bush; $10 00@11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¾@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13@14c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 14@15c; in cases, 14@15c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@80c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 50@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 90@5 00 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*	*Teas.*	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25@1 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35@60
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	35@ 89
Good Rio	14	Japan	30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28@ 80
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	18½@20½	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
In bulk	17½@18½	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	38@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville ma'y	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @29	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A	9¼@	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	8¾@ 9	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8¾@	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¼	Cut and dry	24@25
New Orleans	8¼@ 8¾	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Granulated	9¼@10	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10¼	Choice	56
Crushed	10¼	Strictly prime	53
Cut loaf	10⅜	Prime	51
Syrups.		Centrifugal	47
Choice maple fv'd	42	*Soda.*	
Prime " "	40	Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
Choice sugar syrup	40	do as'td pa'rs	6
Prime " "	38	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good " "	35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	33	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w'ht	13
Cloves	39 @40	Stearine ₱ set	11
Allspice	17 @	Mould ₱ set	11
Cassia	25 @28	*Rice.*	
Pepper	15¾@16	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Nutmeg	90 @95	Carolina	7½@8
Starch.		*Salt.*	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾	Extra, " "	1 65
		Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 50@9 50; XX bakers $6 50, $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $5 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 37@1 39; amber and mixed $1 35@1 36; rejected 95c@$1 05.

CORN—Yellow shelled 48@50c; yellow ear 53@55c; mixed ear 50@52c.

OATS—Prime white 42@44c; mixed do 40@42c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 95c@$1 00 medium 80@85c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 95c@$1 00c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@92c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75; standard brands $7 50 in barrels, $4 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60c in paper.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9½
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5½
Do. short rib sides	8
Do. clear sides	8¼
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	13 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 50
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8¼
Do. do. in half bbls	8¾
Do. do. in buckets	9¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 20 lbs in case	10¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 90; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $7 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75 No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1880. }

The market, although prices have been ruling low in the nineties, has been moderately active within the past few days. At times to-day there was some excitement and heavy sales, the most of which were made at 91¼c, a price which ruled the greater part of the day. Opened at 91¼c, advanced to 91⅞c, then to 92⅛c, dropped again to 91⅞c, still further to 91¼c, and finally closed at 92 ⅛c. After the close 93⅛c was bid. Sales aggregated 225,000 barrels; shipments, 53,163 barrels; charters, none.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Market opened at 91¼c bid for old; closed at 91⅞c bid for old.

PARKER, March 3.—Market opened at 91¼c bid for old; closed quiet at 91½c bid for old.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Charters, none. Petroleum quiet; refined, 7¾@7⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3. — Market quiet; S. W., 7¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MARCH 2.—Cotton firm and unchanged; futures strong. Flour dull; and scarcely any export local trade in demand; receipts 8,500 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 90@5 35; common to good $5 50@5 85; good to choice $5 90@8 00; white wheat extra $5 85@6 50; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis, $5 55@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat very moderate in export demand; receipts, 24,000 bushels; ungraded red $1 40@1 48½; Kansas No. 3 red $1 42; to arrive No. 2 red $1 49@1 50; mixed winter $1 46½; ungraded white $1 40@1 45; No. 2 $1 44½@1 45; No. 1 do, sales 106,000 bushels at $1 46@1 47; No. 2 red March, sales 56,000 bushels at $1 49¾; April, sales 289,000 bushels at $1 49¾@1 50½; May, sales 56,000 bushels at $1 48¾@1 49. Rye dull: No. 1 Milwaukee 97½. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts, 67,000 bushels; ungraded 56¾@60c; No. 3 56¾@57¾c; steamer 58@59c; No. 2 new 58¾@59¼c; old 61c; No. 2 March 56⅞@57c; April 55¼c; May 53c. Oats active and a shade higher; receipts 19,000 bushels; western mixed 46@48c; white western 48½@50½c. Hay dull at 70@75c. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee steady; cargoes quoted at 14@16½c; job lots 14@18c. Sugar strong firmness and fair buying business; fair to good refining 7⅜@7⅝c. Molasses in fair demand. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 91⅝c; crude 6¾@7¼c; refined 7¾c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6¾@6¼c. Rosin quiet 45@52½c. Turpentine dull at 46c. Eggs quiet and firm; western 11@13c. Pork quiet; old mess $11 75@12 00; new $12 50. Beef—Demand active; family mess $13 50@14 00. Cutmeats quiet, long clear $7 12½@7 25; short clear $7 37½@7 52½. Lard dull; prime steam 7.57½c. Butter dull; Western 16@20c. Cheese unsettled; western 11@14½. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

Leather dull; hemlock sole 25@28c.

Wool in fair demand; domestic fleece 45@60c; pulled 30@38c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing $32 00; ingot lake $24 00. Scotch pig iron dull and nominal at $31 00@34 00. American $38 00@40 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

CHICAGO—MARCH 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25 cash; $1 25¼ bid April; $1 26⅝ May; No. 3 $1 09@1 10; rejected 90c. Corn quiet, weak and regular at 36¾c fresh; 37c cash; 36¾c April; 40¾@40¾c May; rejected 35c. Oats active but not quotably higher; 31½c cash; 31½c April; 35¼@35⅝c May. Rye easier at 74@75c. Barley easier at 76@77c. Dressed hogs quiet and weak at $4 85@5 00. Pork steady and in fair demand; $11 75@11 80 cash; $11 90@11 92½ April; $12 05@12 07½ May. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; $7 12½ cash; $7 20@7 22½ April; $7 36@7 32½c May. Bulkmeats easier at $4 25, $6 65@6 75. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 286,000 bushels; oats, 34,000 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels; barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 440 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull, weak and lower at $1 24¾@1 24½ March; $1 24¾ April; $1 25¾ May. Corn dull and lower; declined ¾c. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; declined 5c. Lard easier but not quotably lower.

BALTIMORE — MARCH 3.—Flour fairly active but weak for western family; western superfine $4 75@5 25; do extra $5 75@6 25; do family $6 22@7 25. Wheat—Western lower for spot; futures steady; No. 2 western winter red, spot and March $1 46; April $1 47@1 47¼; May $1 47¼@1 47⅜; June $1 46 asked. Corn—Western firm and a shade better; western mixed, 55c; March 54½@54⅝c; April 53½@53⅝c; May and June 53@53½c; steamer 53½c. Oats firm; western white 48@49c; do mixed 46@47c; Pennsylvania 48@49c. Rye firm at 95@98c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $16 00@17 00 per ton. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork at $13 25@13 50. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders $4 75; clear rib sides $6 75; do packed $5 25@7 25. Bacon—Shoulders $5 75; clear rib sides $8 00. Hams 10@12c. Lard 8.50c. Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 20@26c; roll 20@25c. Eggs dull and weak at 12@12½c. Petroleum—Crude nominal; refined 7¾c. Coffee easier; Rio cargoes 14@15½c. Sugar higher and firm; A soft 9⅜c. Whisky dull at $1 10½@1 11. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton 3-16@⅛d; do flour 1s 9d@2s; grain 5@5½d. Receipts—Flour 4,071 barrels; wheat 43,700 bushels; corn 164,400 bushels; oats 2,400 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 29,800 bushels; corn 188,900 bushels. Sales—Wheat 190,800 bushels; corn 342,400.

PHILADELPHIA — MARCH 3.—Flour dull; extra medium $6 37½; good $6 50; choice $6 75; Ohio extra and good $7 00; St. Louis do good $7 00; Minnesota patent process $7 25@7 75. Rye flour in less demand at $5 00. Wheat dull; very little inquiry for milling and export; rejected $1 20@1 37; No. 2 red in elevator $1 45½; No. 2 red March $1 45½ bid, $1 46 asked; April $1 47 bid, $1 47½ asked; May $1 47 bid, $1 47¼ asked; June $1 45¾ bid, $1 46¼ asked. Corn dull and weak; western mixed on track 55c; sail mixed March 55¼c bid, 55½c asked; April 53⅞c bid, 54¼c asked; May 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked; June 52½c bid, 52⅝c asked. Oats firmer; rejected 44@44½c; mixed 44½c; No. 3 white 45½c; No. 2 do 46¼@47c. Provisions in fair demand and unchanged. Butter firm and supply small; creamery extra 35@37c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 25@27c. Eggs quiet; western 13@13½c. Cheese dull, creamery 14@14½c. Petroleum dull; refined 7¾c. Whisky less active at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, 3,500 bushels; rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet, and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2 $1 20; March $1 20; April $1 21¼; May $1 25¾; No. 3, $1 08; No. 4, $1 10½; rejected 90¾c. Corn firm; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 63c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork firm; $11 75 cash; $11 95 April. Lard—Prime steam 7.15c cash; 7.25c April. Live hogs dull and weak at $4 20@4 35. Dressed hogs dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 3.—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash $1 30; No. 1 white Michigan $1 29¾; amber Michigan spot $1 34; April $1 35½; No. 2 red winter spot $1 34; March $1 33¾; April $1 35¾; May $1 36¾; June $1 35½. Corn dull; high mixed 41½c; No. 2 spot 41c; May 43¼c; No. 2 white 42½c; rejected 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 36½c. Cloverseed—Mammoth $4 70; prime $4 40. Receipts—Wheat 9,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 4,500 bushels; corn, 64,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Close—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 29½; No. 2 red winter March held at $1 33¾, $1 33½ bid; April $1 35½; May $1 36¼.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 3. — Cotton steady at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6 00@6 10, fancy $6 25@6 75. Wheat strong and higher at $1 32. Corn stronger at 41c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 37@37½c. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley quiet and firm; extra No. 3 fall 78@80c. Pork dull at $12 00. Lard strong at 7.15@7.20c. Bulkmeats strong $4 25, $6 65@7 00. Bacon—Demand fairand market firm at $5 25, $7 37½@8 75. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged; choice western reserve 23@25c. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

BOSTON—MARCH 3.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed and yellow 60@62c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged. Rye 90@95c. Butter—Western choice creameries 30@37c; fair to good 25@27c; dairy packed 23@26c; ladle packed 20@25c. Eggs—Western 15c Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; corn, 11,000 bushels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 200 barrels; corn 5,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS —MARCH 3.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 26@1 31. Corn firmer at 38@39c. Oats weak at 34@36c.

OSWEGO—MARCH 2.—Wheat firm; firm; Michigan car lots $143. Corn dull; western mixed 57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MARCH 3.—Business is rather more active with cotton goods' commission houses and prices very firm. Prints in moderate demand, and several makes of shirting prints advanced to 7½ cents. Dress goods, lawns and ginghams active and firm. Woolen goods in steady demand and very firm. Foreign goods in good request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1880. }

The past week has witnessed a fairly active market in East Liberty. The shipments have just been heavy enough to supply the demand. Sales were made rapidly at the prices quoted below, and pens were well cleared every evening. The attendance of buyers was only moderate. The market no doubt was largely influenced by the favorable reports from Eastern and Western cities. About the same condition of affairs is expected for the current week:

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was light this week, mostly of common to medium grades. No prime cattle was on sale. Prices fifteen to twenty-five cents higher than the closing quotations of last week. The market was active at the following prices:

Extra, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 85
Good, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

Supply was fair and demand light; prime heavy sheep were offered at ten cents lower than last week, but fair to medium lots unchanged.

Extra, 110 lb to 130 lbs	$5 90@6 10
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	5 60@5 70
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	5 10@5 40
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	4 00@4 50
Lambs	5 50@6 50

HOGS.

Since our last report the receipts have been light and with a limited demand the market has been slow until to-day. This morning York hogs advanced ten cents, and all were sold, but no change occurred in Philadelphia hogs. Below we give the quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 80@4 90
Best Yorkers	4 50@4 60
Common and light Yorkers	4 25@4 40
Roughs	3 00@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, March 1, 1880. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale to-day was less than that of Monday, while the average quality was better—more western than driven in from the adjoining country; the most of the cattle available in this section of the country have already been marketed with a diminished supply and an average demand, which was do doubt stimulated by the more favorable weather, the market was firmer, and in some instances better prices were obtained, but there was no general advance. Drovers generally reported the market as being unsatisfactory, that the prices obtainable yielded very little, if any margin for profit, that cattle are higher relatively at Chicago than here, and that the Chicago bought cattle, of which the supply largely consisted, did not do much good for their owners. Butchers also continue to complain of their business as being very unsatisfactory. Sales were made in a retail way at 5½@6c for prime to extra; 4½@5c for fair to medium and 4@4¼c for common. Bulls and fat cows, 2½@4c. Fresh cows may be quoted at $20@45 per head as to quality. Veals 4½@6½c.

SHEEP.

The supply was somewhat larger than that of last Monday; market was moderately active at full prices—pens were pretty well cleared early in the day. Sales were made in a retail way at $4 50@6 40, according to quality and condition.

HOGS

With a light supply, cooler weather and an increased demand; the market was more active to-day, and prices ruled a shade higher as compared with last Monday. Sales were made in a retail way at 4¾@5¼—a lot wholesaled at $4 65.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 1.—The beef and cattle market was slow throughout the day, and prices fully ½c off, except for best tops; very best $5 00@5 62½; first quality $4 00@5 00; medium $3 00@4 00; ordinary $2 00@3 25; most sales at $4 50@5 25. Receipts, 1,187 head; sales, 916 head.

Swine moderately active. Receipts 6,376 head; quotations $6 00@6 75.

Receipts of sheep 973 head; quotations $3 00@6 25.

WATERTOWN, MARCH 1.—Cattle—Receipts 201 head; supply from the north light and no material change in prices; sales of choice $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality $5 00@6 25; second $5 00@5 50; third $4 00@4 75.

Swine—Western fat, live, $5 50; northern dressed hogs $6 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,956 head; market steady on all grades; sheep in lots $3 00@4 50 each; extra $5 00@6 50; lambs $6 00@7 50.

NEW YORK—MARCH 3.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,760 head; all readily sold at a further small advance, including 900 fat steers taken by exporters. Extreme range 8½@10¼c. No fancy or premium steers on sale. General sales of fair to good steers at 9¼@9¾c. Shipments to British ports the last two days were 800 live cattle, 3,350 quarters beef, 1,650 carcasses mutton, 350 dressed hogs.

Sheep—Arrivals for two days 3,370 head; market stronger and more active with early clearances at $4 75@6